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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 APR 2009 HIGHEST RN 1134418-75-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 APR 2009 HIGHEST RN 1134418-75-9

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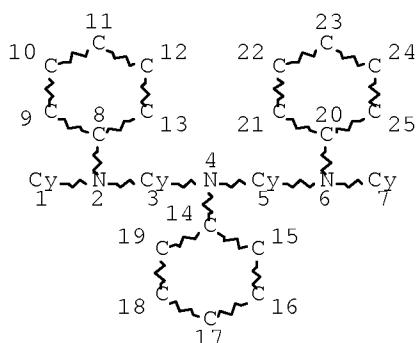
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<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> d que
L3 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 25

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L7 1148 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L9 1604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L11 191 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9(L)PREP/RL
L12 77652 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "ELECTROLUMINESCENT
DEVICES"+PFT,NT/CT
L13 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L12

L14 21853 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "CONDUCTING POLYMERS"+PFT,
NT/CT
 L15 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L14
 L16 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ?CONDUCT?(2A)POLYM
ER?
 L17 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ?CONDUCT?
 L18 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17)
 L19 41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND PRP/RL
 L20 53 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 OR L19
 L21 25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (1840-2003)/PRY,AY
,PY

=> => fil hcap
 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:15 ON 15 APR 2009
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Apr 2009 VOL 150 ISS 16
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Apr 2009 (20090414/ED)

HCAPLUS now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

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<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 121 1-25 ibib ed abs hitstr hitind

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:673666 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:163040
 TITLE: Triarylamine derivatives and its use as hole transport material in organic electroluminescent and electrophotographic devices
 INVENTOR(S): Richter, Andreas; Lischewski, Volker
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sensient Imaging Technologies GmbH, Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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DE 102004020046	A1	20050728	DE 2004-102004020046	20040421
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 2003-10361425	IA 20031222
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:163040

ED Entered STN: 31 Jul 2005

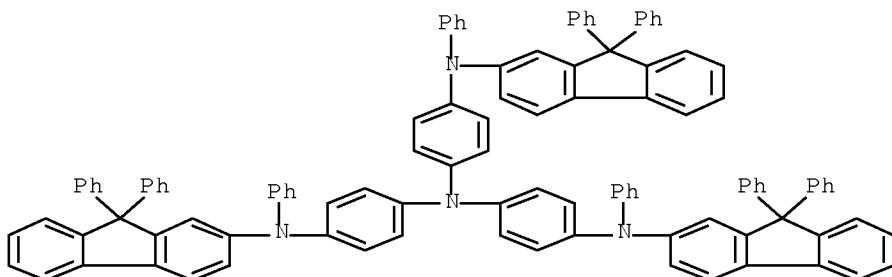
AB The invention relates to new triarylamine derivs., which are so-called starburst mols. and whose application as a hole transport material in electrophotog. and electroluminescent devices. The new compds., showing high crystallization temps., are represented by N(-Ar1-N(Ar4)(Ar5))(-Ar2-N(Ar6)(Ar7))(-Ar3-N(Ar8)(Ar9)) [Ar1-3 = C6-20-aryl; Ar4-9 = Ph, biphenyl, methylphenyl, naphthyl, phenanthrenyl, anthracenyl, fluorenyl, triaryl methyl-aryl, triarylsilyl-aryl; at least one of Ar4-9 is triaryl methyl-aryl or triarylsilyl-aryl].

IT 860465-06-1P 860465-11-8P

(preparation of triarylamine derivs. suitable as as hole transport material for organic electroluminescent and electrophotog. devices)

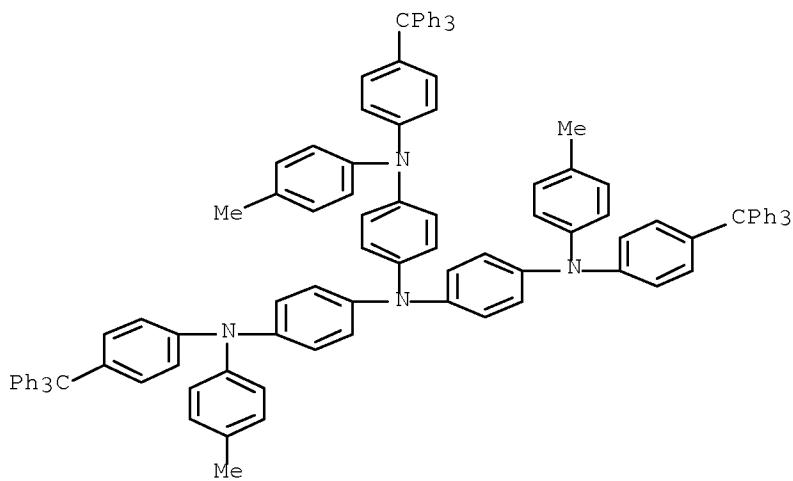
RN 860465-06-1 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(9,9-diphenyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-N',N'-bis[4-[(9,9-diphenyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

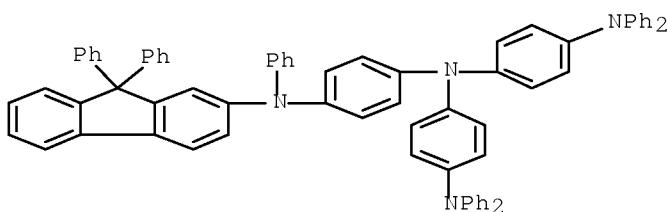


RN 860465-11-8 HCPLUS

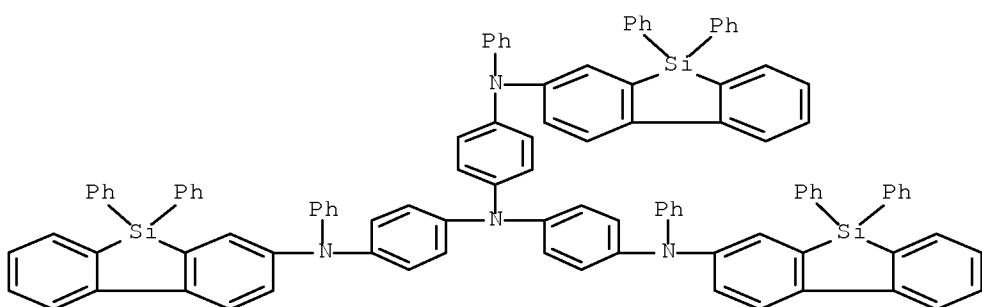
CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(4-methylphenyl)-N',N'-bis[4-[(4-methylphenyl)[4-(triphenylmethyl)phenyl]amino]phenyl]-N-[4-(triphenylmethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 860465-07-2P 860465-08-3P 860465-09-4P
 860465-10-7P 860465-12-9P 860465-13-0P
 (preparation of triarylamine derivs. suitable as as hole transport
 material for organic electroluminescent and electrophotog. devices)
 RN 860465-07-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1,N1-bis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N4-(9,9-
 diphenyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl)-N4-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

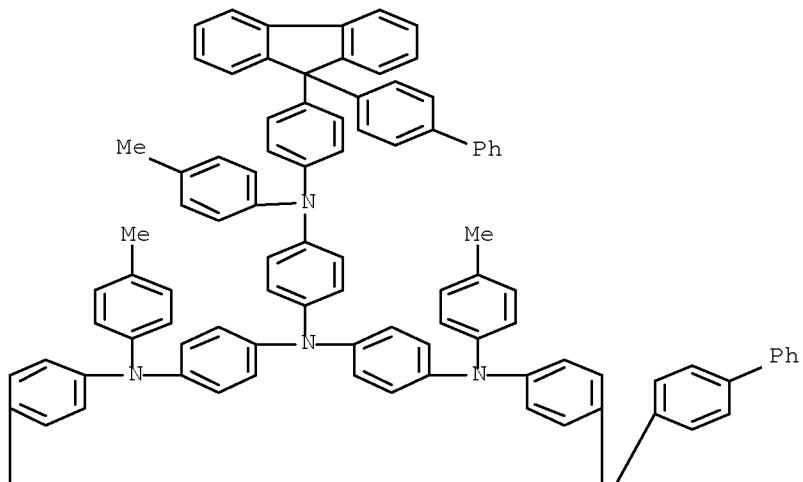


RN 860465-08-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(9,9-diphenyl-9H-silafluoren-2-yl)-N4,N4-bis[4-
 [(9,9-diphenyl-9H-silafluoren-2-yl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA
 INDEX NAME)

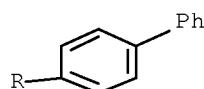
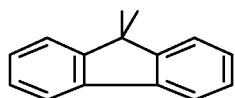
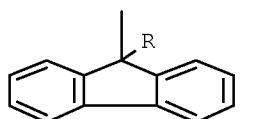


RN 860465-09-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-[4-(9-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-9H-fluoren-9-yl)phenyl]-N',N'-bis[4-[(4-(9-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-9H-fluoren-9-yl)phenyl)(4-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N-(4-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

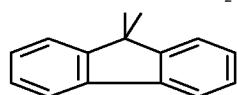
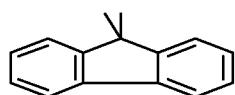
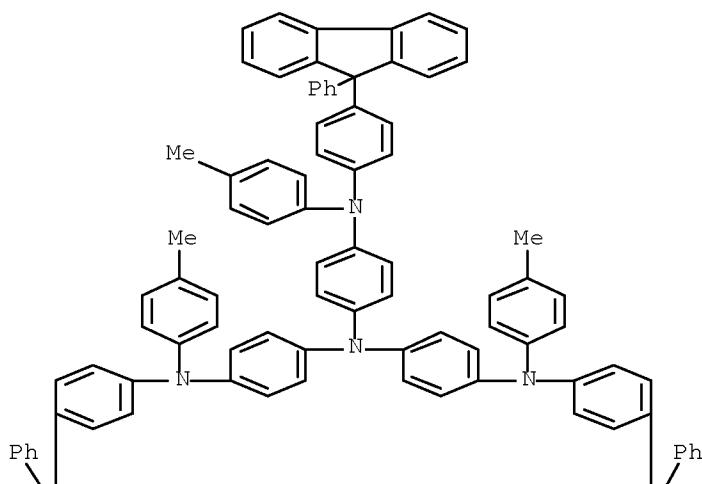
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PAGE 2-A

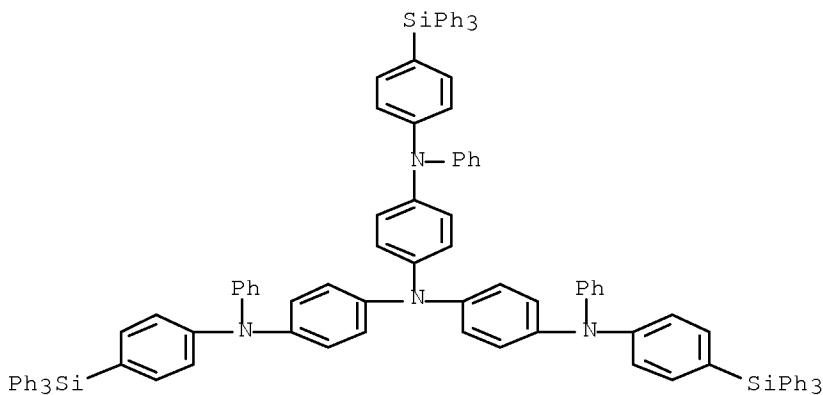


RN 860465-10-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(4-methylphenyl)-N',N'-bis[4-[(4-methylphenyl)[4-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-yl)phenyl]amino]phenyl]-N-[4-(9-phenyl-9H-fluoren-9-yl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 860465-12-9 HCAPLUS

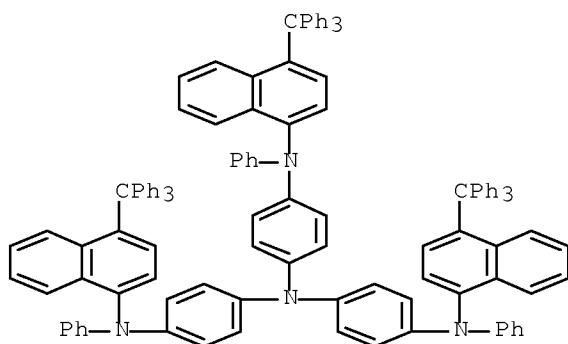
CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-phenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-[phenyl[4-(triphenylsilyl)phenyl]amino]phenyl]-N1-[4-(triphenylsilyl)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 860465-13-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-phenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-[phenyl[4-(triphenylmethyl)-1-naphthalenyl]amino]phenyl]-N1-[4-(triphenylmethyl)-1-naphthalenyl]-

(CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C211-54
 ICS C07F007-08; C09K011-06; H01L051-30; G03G005-00
 CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73
 ST triarylamine hole transport material org electroluminescent device
 electrophotog photoconductor
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 Electrophotographic photoconductors (photoreceptors)
 Hole transport
 (triarylamine derivs. and its use as hole transport material in
 organic electroluminescent and electrophotog. devices)
 IT 860465-06-1P 860465-11-8P
 (preparation of triarylamine derivs. suitable as as hole transport
 material for organic electroluminescent and electrophotog. devices)
 IT 860465-07-2P 860465-08-3P 860465-09-4P
 860465-10-7P 860465-12-9P 860465-13-0P
 (preparation of triarylamine derivs. suitable as as hole transport
 material for organic electroluminescent and electrophotog. devices)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
 RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:259435 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:344854
 TITLE: Organic electroluminescent devices and production
 process thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Kato, Tetsuya; Kojima, Kazushige; Kajioka,
 Takanori; Ishii, Masahiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Denso Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 40 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050064237	A1	20050324	US 2004-852698	20040525

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US 7357992	B2	20080415	JP 2004-41458	20040218
JP 2005108804	A	20050421		
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US 20070293704	A1	20071220	US 2007-882124	20070731
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US 7402701	B2	20080722		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-149516	A 20030527
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			JP 2003-316872	A 20030909
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			JP 2004-41458	A 20040218
			US 2004-852698	A1 20040525

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:344854

ED Entered STN: 25 Mar 2005

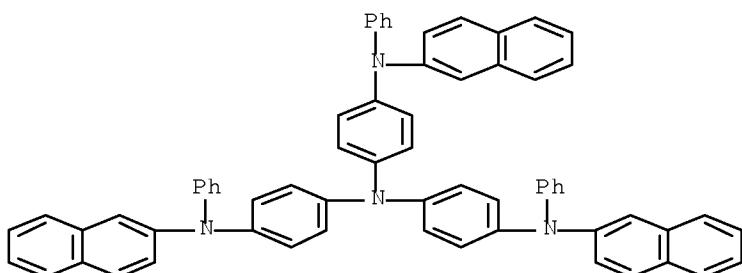
AB Organic electroluminescent devices are described which comprise a pair of electrodes sandwiching a light-emitting layer comprising a mixture of a hole-transporting material consisting of a tertiary amine compound, an electron-transporting material and a light-emitting additive material, in which the tertiary amine compound has ≥ 2 oxidation potentials differing by ≥ 0.22 V (determined by cyclic voltammetry) and a glass transition temperature of $\geq 100^\circ$, and the electron-transporting material has a glass transition temperature of $\geq 100^\circ$. Devices are described which entail employ specific tert. amine compds. Methods for fabricating the devices are also described.

IT 185690-41-9P

(organic electroluminescent devices using tertiary amine hole-transporting material and their fabrication)

RN 185690-41-9 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-2-naphthalenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-(2-naphthalenylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H05B033-14

INCL 428690000; X42-891.7; X31-350.4; X31-350.6; X42-7 6.6

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 76

IT Semiconductor device fabrication

(organic electroluminescent devices using tertiary amine hole-transporting material and their fabrication)

IT Electroluminescent devices

(organic; organic electroluminescent devices using tertiary amine hole-transporting material and their fabrication)

IT 123847-85-8P, N,N'-Di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine

167218-46-4P 185690-41-9P 185846-70-2P 209980-47-2P

268730-91-2P 697234-81-4P 848465-74-7P

(organic electroluminescent devices using tertiary amine
hole-transporting material and their fabrication)REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1059414 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:39562
 TITLE: Manufacture of solution-processable
semiconductive polymers with
improved hole transporting properties and their
use
 INVENTOR(S): Wallace, Paul
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Covion Organic Semiconductors G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004106409	A1	20041209	WO 2004-EP5818	20040528
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1633801	A1	20060315	EP 2004-739446	20040528
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EP 1633801	B1	20080409		
R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
CN 1768093	A	20060503	CN 2004-80008649	20040528
			<--	
JP 2007504342	T	20070301	JP 2006-529951	20040528
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US 20060241202	A1	20061026	US 2006-558578	20060201
			<--	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-12409	A 20030530
			<--	
			WO 2004-EP5818	W 20040528

ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 2004

AB The semiconductive polymers are useful for thin film electronic and optical devices, such as organic light emitting diodes (OLED) and photovoltaic devices, e.g. solar cells and photo detectors. The semiconductive polymers can be obtained by the Yamamoto or Suzuki polymerization method where increase of the number of nitrogen atoms in the backbone of repeat unit of a

semiconducting polymer improves its hole transporting capability. Appropriate selection of the polymerizable group of a monomer of a repeat unit enables the monomer to be polymerized by the Yamamoto or Suzuki polymerization which afford greater control over regioregularity of polymers as compared to prior art polymers.

IT 807374-47-6P 807374-61-4P

(manufacture of solution-processable semiconductive polymers with improved hole transporting properties and their use)

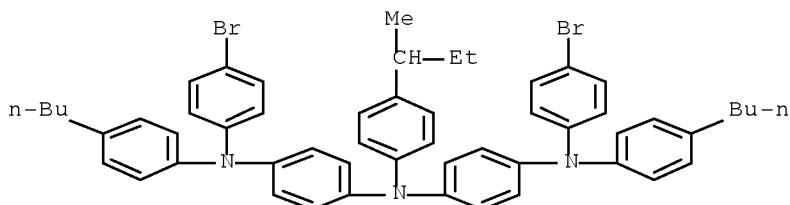
RN 807374-47-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(4-bromophenyl)-N'-(4-[(4-bromophenyl)(4-butylphenyl)amino]phenyl)-N-(4-butylphenyl)-N'-(4-(1-methylpropyl)phenyl)-, polymer with 2,2'-(6,12-dihydro-6,12,12-tetraoctylindeno[1,2-b]fluorene-2,8-diyl)bis[4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 807374-46-5

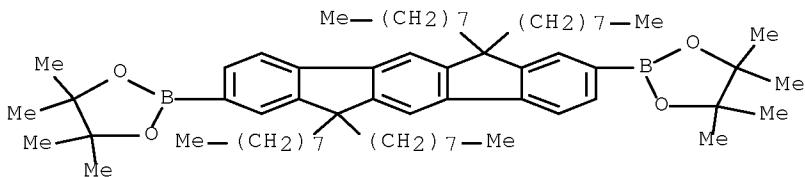
CMF C54 H55 Br2 N3



CM 2

CRN 628303-20-8

CMF C64 H100 B2 O4

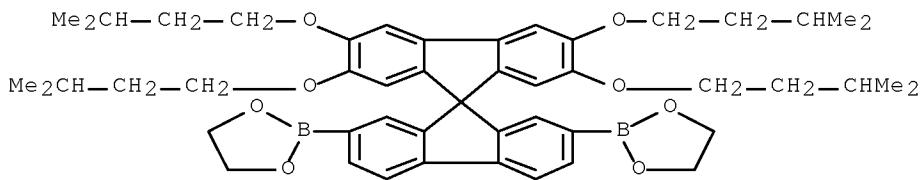


RN 807374-61-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(4-bromophenyl)-N-(4-butylphenyl)-N'-(4-[(4-bromophenyl)(4-butylphenyl)amino]phenyl)-N'-(4-(1-methylpropyl)phenyl)-, polymer with 2,2'-(2',3',6',7'-tetrakis(3-methylbutoxy)-9,9'-spirobi[9H-fluorene]-2,7-diyl)bis[1,3,2-dioxaborolane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

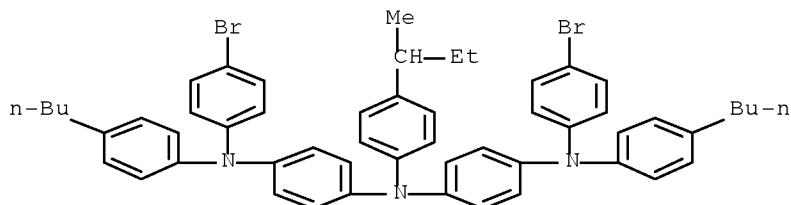
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CRN 807374-60-3
 CMF C49 H62 B2 O8



CM 2

CRN 807374-46-5
 CMF C54 H55 Br2 N3

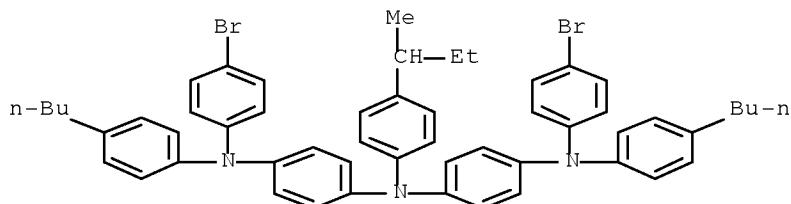


IT 807374-46-5P 807374-98-7P

(monomer; manufacture of solution-processable semiconductive polymers with improved hole transporting properties and their use)

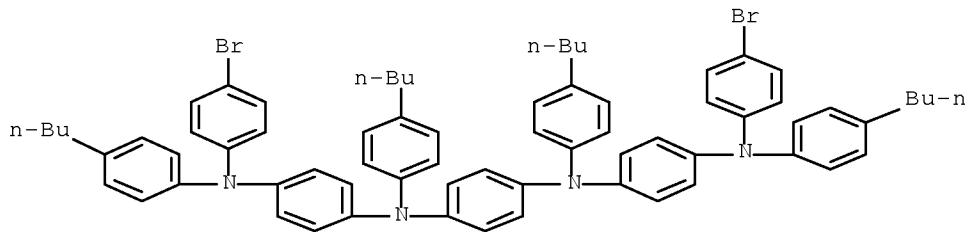
RN 807374-46-5 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(4-bromophenyl)-N4-[4-[(4-bromophenyl)(4-butylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N1-(4-butylphenyl)-N4-[4-(1-methylpropyl)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 807374-98-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1,N4-bis[4-[(4-bromophenyl)(4-butylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N1,N4-bis(4-butylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08G073-00
 ICS C08G061-00; C08G061-12; H01L051-00; H01L051-30
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 52, 73, 76
 ST Yamamoto polymer soln processable semiconductive polymer optical device; Suzuki polymer soln processable semiconductive polymer optical device; hole transporting capability semiconductive polymer manuf
 IT Conducting polymers
 Electroluminescent devices
 Optical detectors
 Optoelectronics
 Solar cells
 (manufacture of solution-processable semiconductive polymers with improved hole transporting properties and their use)
 IT 807374-47-6P 807374-61-4P 807374-75-0P
 (manufacture of solution-processable semiconductive polymers with improved hole transporting properties and their use)
 IT 807374-46-5P 807374-74-9P 807374-98-7P
 (monomer; manufacture of solution-processable semiconductive polymers with improved hole transporting properties and their use)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:413926 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:409486
 TITLE: Light emitter for a display
 INVENTOR(S): O'Neill, Mary; Kelly, Stephen Malcolm; Contoret, Adam Edward Alexander; Richards, Gary James
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Hull, UK
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 898,518.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030099862	A1	20030529	US 2002-187402	20020701

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US 6830831	B2	20041214		
US 20030027017	A1	20030206	US 2001-898518	20010703
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US 20050040396	A1	20050224	US 2004-955135	20040930
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US 7081307	B2	20060725		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-15984	A 20010629
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ED Entered STN: 30 May 2003

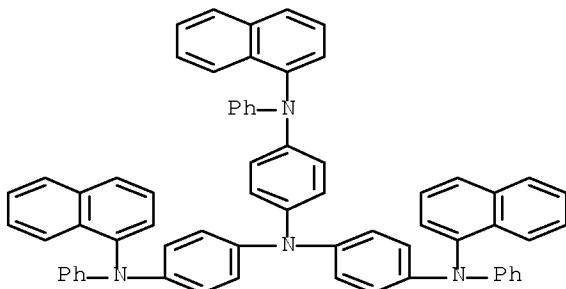
AB There is provided a light emitter for a display comprising a photoalignment layer; and photoaligned on said photoalignment layer, a light emitting polymer. Also provided are methods for forming the light emitter and the use of the light emitter in displays, backlights, electronic apparatus and security viewers.

IT 185690-39-5P

(hole transprot compound; light emitter for display containing photoalignment layer containing)

RN 185690-39-5 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-1-naphthalenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-(1-naphthalenylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H05B033-00

INCL 428690000; 428917000; 428001200; 428195000; 313504000; 313506000; 313112000; 257089000; 257090000; 257098000

CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38

IT Electroluminescent devices

Optical imaging devices

(light emitter for display containing photoalignment layer)

IT 185690-39-5P

(hole transprot compound; light emitter for display containing photoalignment layer containing)

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

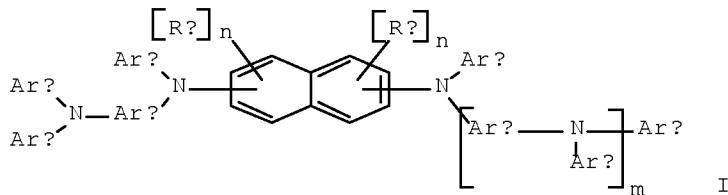
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:259841 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:278192
 TITLE: Organic electroluminescent devices with high
 luminance employing naphthalene derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Parton, Richard Lee; Tang, Ching Wan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1298738	A2	20030402	EP 2002-78822	20020916 <--
EP 1298738	A3	20061227	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK	
US 20030129449	A1	20030710	US 2002-145363	20020514 <--
US 6849345	B2	20050201	US 2001-966278	A 20010928 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-145363	A 20020514 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:278192

ED Entered STN: 04 Apr 2003
 GI

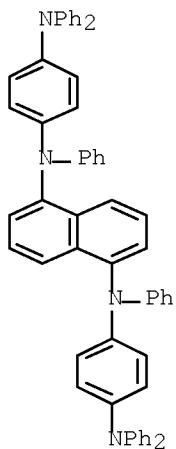


AB Multilayer electroluminescent devices are described which comprise a cathode, an anode, a light-emitting layer and a layer disposed between the cathode and anode containing a naphthalene compound represented by formula I, where m is 0, 1 or 2; each Ra is an independently selected substituent and each n is independently 0 to 3; each Ara is an independently selected aromatic group; and each Arb is an independently selected carbocyclic aromatic group; provided that 2 ring substituents may join to form a ring.

IT 503624-46-2P
 (hole-injecting layer; organic electroluminescent devices with high luminance employing naphthalene derivs.)

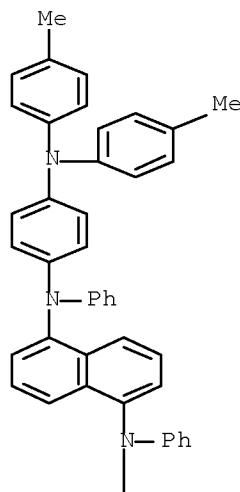
RN 503624-46-2 HCPLUS

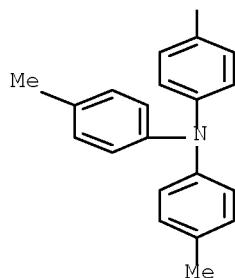
CN 1,5-Naphthalenediamine, N1,N5-bis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N1,N5-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 503624-45-1P 503624-47-3P
 (organic electroluminescent devices with high luminance employing
 naphthalene derivs.)
 RN 503624-45-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,5-Naphthalenediamine, N1,N5-bis[4-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-
 N1,N5-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

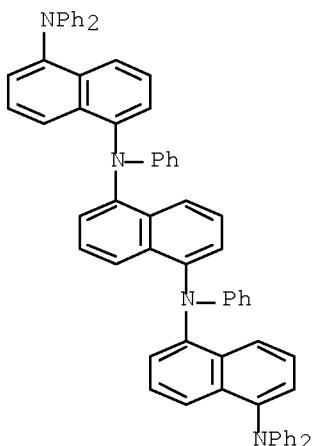
PAGE 1-A





RN 503624-47-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,5-Naphthalenediamine, N1,N5-bis[5-(diphenylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]-N1,N5-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H01L051-30

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 22, 25, 76

IT Electroluminescent devices

(organic; organic electroluminescent devices with high luminance employing naphthalene derivs.)

IT 503624-46-2P

(hole-injecting layer; organic electroluminescent devices with high luminance employing naphthalene derivs.)

IT 503624-45-1P 503624-47-3P

(organic electroluminescent devices with high luminance employing naphthalene derivs.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173090 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:197106

TITLE: Doping of a hole transporting materials for
 semiconductor devices
 INVENTOR(S): Nelles, Gabriele; Yasuda, Akio; Gaering, Stephane;
 Schmidt, Hans-Werner; Thelakkat, Mukundan;
 Haridas, K. R.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sony International (Europe) G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1289030	A1	20030305	EP 2001-121179	20010904
<--				
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
AU 2002300570	A1	20030612	AU 2002-300570	20020815
<--				
AU 2002300570	B2	20070118		
US 20030067000	A1	20030410	US 2002-234543	20020903
<--				
US 7061009	B2	20060613		
JP 2003197942	A	20030711	JP 2002-259245	20020904
<--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2001-121179	A 20010904
<--				

ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003

AB The present invention relates to a device having a solid conjugated semiconductor comprising a hole transport material (HTM), in which the hole transport material is mixed with oxidized hole transport material as a dopant; to a mixture which can be used as doped hole transport material; and to methods for the preparation of devices having a solid conjugated semiconductor. The present invention also relates to a solar cell comprising such a device and to other devices made with conjugated semiconductors, such as diodes (LEDs), transistors etc.

IT 499790-65-7P

(radical cation salt; doping of a hole transporting materials for semiconductor devices)

RN 499790-65-7 HCPLUS

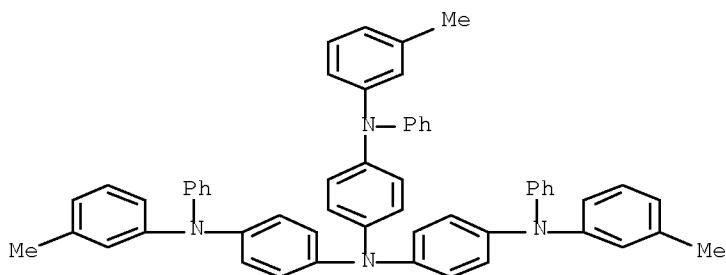
CN Antimonate(1-), hexafluoro-, (OC-6-11)-, salt with
N-(3-methylphenyl)-N',N'-bis[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 499790-64-6

CMF C57 H48 N4

CCI RIS

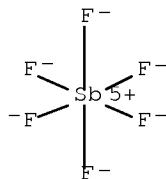


CM 2

CRN 17111-95-4

CMF F6 Sb

CCI CCS

IC ICM H01L051-40
IC S H01L051-20

CC 76-3 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 52, 73

ST semiconductor device fabrication hole transport material
dopingIT Doping
Electroluminescent devices

Hole transport

Nanoparticles

Oxidation

Porous materials

Semiconductor device fabrication

Solar cells

Transistors

(doping of a hole transporting materials for semiconductor devices)

IT Transition metal complexes
(ruthenium dye; doping of a hole transporting materials for semiconductor devices)IT Dyes
(semiconductor material sensitizer; doping of a hole transporting materials for semiconductor devices)IT 499790-63-5DP, solid solns. with tris(ethylhexyl)oxy analog
499790-67-9DP, solid solns. with tris(hexyl)oxy analog
(TDAB BF4- radical cation salt; doping of a hole transporting materials for semiconductor devices)

IT 124729-98-2 377735-40-5 377735-41-6

(hole transport material; doping of a hole transporting materials for **semiconductor** devices)

IT 14635-75-7, Nitrosonium tetrafluoroborate 26042-64-8, Silver hexafluoroantimonate
(oxidizing agent; doping of a hole transporting materials for **semiconductor** devices)

IT 499790-60-2P 499790-61-3P 499790-65-7P
(radical cation salt; doping of a hole transporting materials for **semiconductor** devices)

IT 207739-72-8
(spiro-MeO-TAD, hole transport material; doping of a hole transporting materials for **semiconductor** devices)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:143381 HCPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:187508
TITLE: Preparation of aromatic diamines by dimerization of aromatic halides
INVENTOR(S): Kawamura, Hisayuki; Moriwaki, Fumio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003055320	A	20030226	JP 2001-247018 <--	20010816
CN 1521160	A	20040818	CN 2003-103880 <--	20030214
CN 100410232	C	20080813		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-247018 <--	A 20010816

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:187508

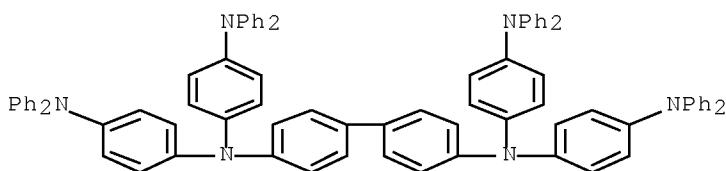
ED Entered STN: 26 Feb 2003

AB Ar1Ar2NAr3Ar3NAr1Ar2 [Ar1, Ar2 = (un)substituted 5- to 30-membered monovalent aromatic group; Ar3 = (un)substituted 5- to 30-membered divalent aromatic group; X = halo], useful as materials for heat-resistant electroluminescent devices and charge-transfer agents for electrophotog. photoreceptors, are prepared by dimerization of Ar1Ar2NAr3X (Ar1-Ar3 = same as above; X = halo). Thus, NiCl₂ was treated with Ph₃P, Zn powder, and KI at 70-80° in vacuo, mixed with THF, and treated with N,N-di(4-diphenyl)-4-bromoaniline/THF at 65-70° for 10 h to give 64% N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(4-diphenyl)-4,4'-benzidine, vs. 3%, when prepared from N,N'-bis(4-diphenyl)-4,4'-benzidine and 4-iodobiphenyl.

IT 214338-27-9P
(preparation of aromatic diamines as materials for charge-transfer agents and electroluminescent devices with transition metal complexes as dimerization catalysts)

RN 214338-27-9 HCPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N4,N4,N4',N4'-tetrakis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

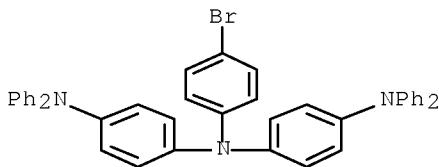


IT 499128-72-2P

(preparation of aromatic diamines as materials for charge-transfer agents and electroluminescent devices with transition metal complexes as dimerization catalysts)

RN 499128-72-2 HCPLUS

CN 1, 4-Benzenediamine, N1-(4-bromophenyl)-N1-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N4,N4-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C209-68

ICS C07C211-54; C07C211-58; C07D207-34; C07D213-74; C07D215-38; C07D271-10; C07D307-66; C07B061-00

CC 25-4 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 73, 74

IT Electrophotographic photoconductors (photoreceptors)

(charge-transfer agents for; preparation of aromatic diamines as materials for charge-transfer agents and electroluminescent devices with transition metal complexes as dimerization catalysts)

IT Dimerization catalysts

Electroluminescent devices

(preparation of aromatic diamines as materials for charge-transfer agents and electroluminescent devices with transition metal complexes as dimerization catalysts)

IT 145898-89-1P 164724-35-0P 194727-77-0P 214338-27-9P

(preparation of aromatic diamines as materials for charge-transfer agents and electroluminescent devices with transition metal complexes as dimerization catalysts)

IT 1591-31-7P, 4-Iodobiphenyl 29325-58-4P 38257-52-2P,
4-Iodotriphenylamine 54446-36-5P, 4-Bromodiphenylamine
138310-84-6P 202831-65-0P 499128-71-1P 499128-72-2P

(preparation of aromatic diamines as materials for charge-transfer agents and electroluminescent devices with transition metal complexes as dimerization catalysts)

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:90473 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:360132

TITLE: The effect of annealing of organic thin films on charge injection in organic electroluminescent

devices

AUTHOR(S): Ishihara, Mari; Okumoto, Kenji; Shiota, Yasuhiko
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of
 Engineering, Osaka University, Osaka, 565-0871,
 Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Photopolymer Science and Technology (2002), 15(5), 769-773

CODEN: JSTEEW; ISSN: 0914-9244

PUBLISHER: Technical Association of Photopolymers, Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

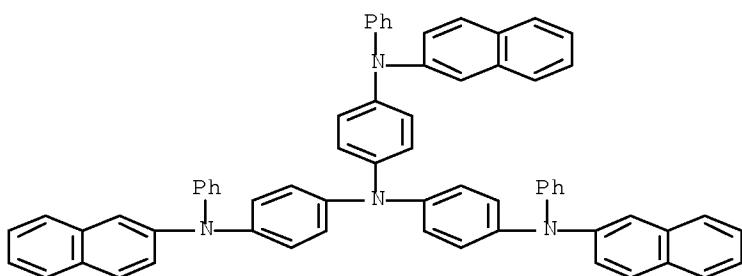
ED Entered STN: 06 Feb 2003

AB The effect of annealing of organic thin films on charge injection in the tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum (Alq₃)-based organic electroluminescent (EL) devices was investigated. The external quantum and luminous efficiencies were found to improve by annealing. The investigation of the effect of annealing on charge injection in hole-only and electron-only devices has revealed that while hole injection from the ITO electrode into the hole-transport layer is not affected by the annealing, electron injection from the MgAg electrode into the Alq₃ layer is enhanced by the annealing. It is concluded that improved charge balance due to the enhanced electron injection by the annealing is responsible for the improvement of the performance of the organic EL device.

IT 185690-41-9P, 4,4',4'''-Tris[2-naphthyl(phenyl)amino]triphenylamine
 (effect of annealing of organic thin films on charge injection in organic electroluminescent devices)

RN 185690-41-9 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-2-naphthalenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-(2-naphthalenylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 22, 72, 76

IT Electroluminescent devices

(thin-film; effect of annealing of organic thin films on charge injection in organic electroluminescent devices)

IT 134008-76-7P 185690-41-9P,

4,4',4'''-Tris[2-naphthyl(phenyl)amino]triphenylamine

(effect of annealing of organic thin films on charge injection in organic electroluminescent devices)

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
 RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:823339 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:364478
 TITLE: Preparation of triphenylamine derivatives as electronic materials from bisarylaminos
 INVENTOR(S): Miki, Tetsuzo; Nakanishi, Naoko; Kimura, Toshihide; Komatsu, Shihoko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001316336	A	20011113	JP 2001-49695 <--	20010226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-48519 <--	A 20000225

ED Entered STN: 13 Nov 2001

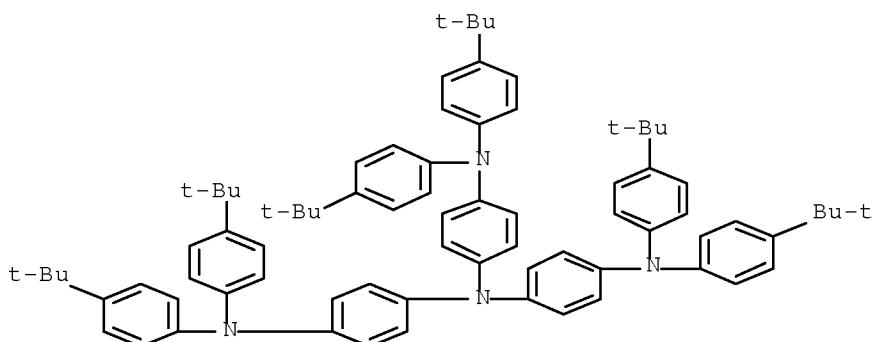
AB Environmentally-stable electronic materials, e.g. carrier transport materials, charge transport materials for electrophotog. photoreceptors, etc., having triphenylamine dimer or trimer structure are prepared from bisarylaminos as rubber and plastic additives and aryl halides with 1 step. Similar electronic materials having triphenylamine tetramer structure are prepared from bisarylaminos and aryl halides with 2 steps.

IT 173314-13-1P 209165-07-1P

(preparation of triphenylamine derivs. as electronic materials from bisarylaminos and aryl halides)

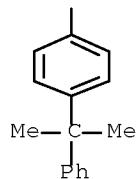
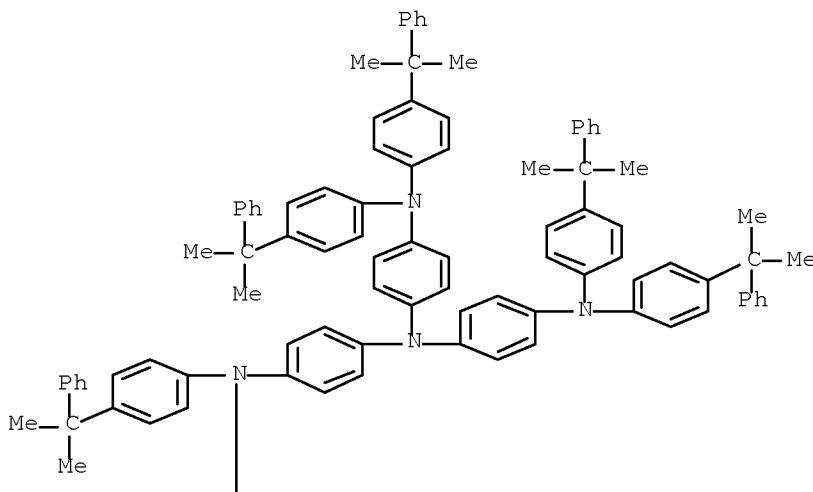
RN 173314-13-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1,N1-bis[4-[bis[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]amino]phenyl]-N4,N4-bis[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 209165-07-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N,N-bis[4-[bis[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]amino]phenyl]-N',N'-bis[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C209-10
 ICS C07C211-54; C08K005-18; C08L021-00; C08L101-00; H05B033-14;
 H05B033-22; C09K011-06; G03G005-00; G03G005-06

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 25

IT Electrophotographic photoconductors (photoreceptors)
 (charge transport materials; preparation of triphenylamine derivs. as electronic materials from bisarylamin es and aryl halides)

IT Electroluminescent devices
 (organic; preparation of triphenylamine derivs. as electronic materials from bisarylamin es and aryl halides)

IT 167218-45-3P 173314-13-1P 209165-07-1P
 248589-66-4P 372963-05-8P
 (preparation of triphenylamine derivs. as electronic materials from bisarylamin es and aryl halides)

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:603530 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:187795
 TITLE: New amine compound for organic electroluminescent device showing longer luminescent lifetime and excellent durability

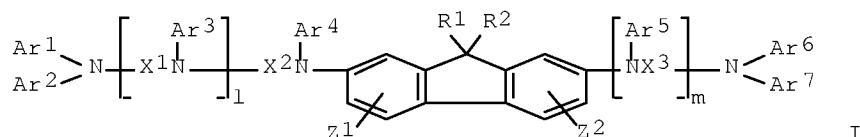
INVENTOR(S): Shimamura, Takehiko; Nakatsuka, Masakatsu; Ishida, Tsutomu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Chemicals Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 75 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001226331	A	20010821	JP 2000-34477 <--	20000214
JP 4220644	B2	20090204		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-34477 <--	20000214

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:187795

ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 2001

GI

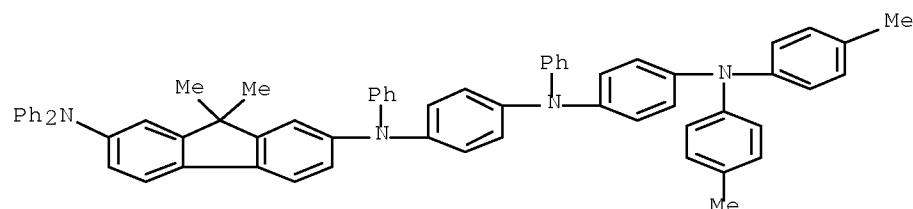


AB The new amine compound is represented by a general formula I (Ar1-7 = aryl; R1, R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; Z1, Z2 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl; X1-3 = arylene; 1, m = 0, 1) and synthesized. The amine compound is suitable as a pos. hole injection transport material in an organic electroluminescent display device.

IT 354987-31-8P 354987-32-9P 354987-36-3P
 354987-39-6P 354987-42-1P 354987-43-2P
 354987-47-6P 354987-50-1P 354987-55-6P
 354987-58-9P 354987-62-5P 354987-71-6P
 (amine compound for organic electroluminescent device showing longer luminescent lifetime and excellent durability)

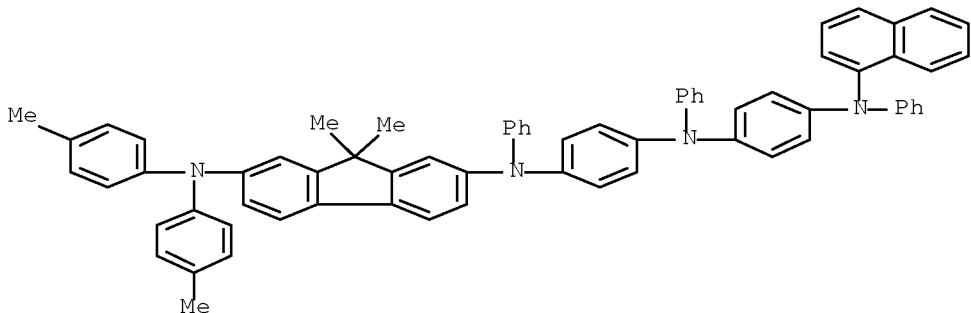
RN 354987-31-8 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4-[[4-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]phenylamino]phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N2,N7,N7-triphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



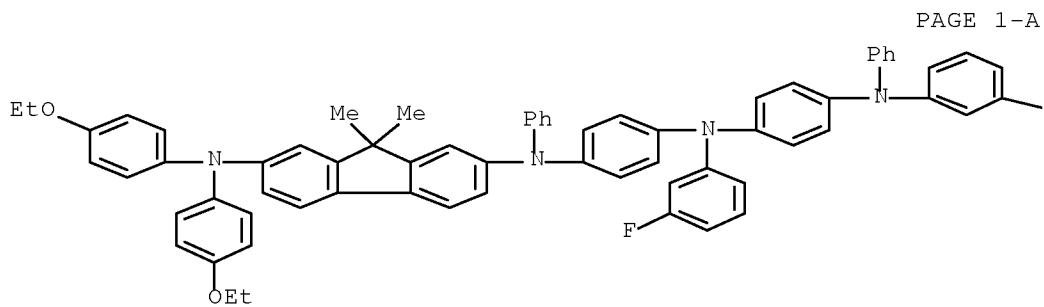
RN 354987-32-9 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2,N2-bis(4-methylphenyl)-N7-[4-[4-(1-naphthalenylphenylamino)phenyl]phenylamino]phenyl]-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 354987-36-3 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2,N2-bis(4-ethoxyphenyl)-N7-[4-[(3-fluorophenyl)[4-(3-fluorophenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]amino]phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

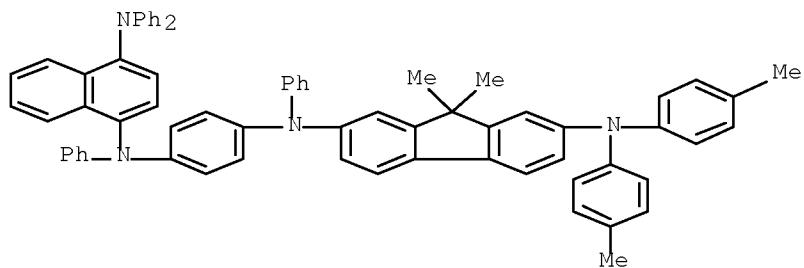


PAGE 1-B

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RN 354987-39-6 HCAPLUS

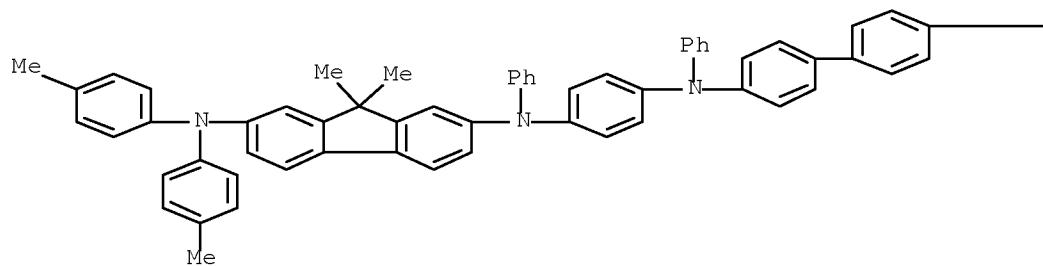
CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4-[4-(diphenylamino)-1-naphthalenylphenylamino]phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-bis(4-methylphenyl)-N2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



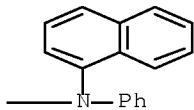
RN 354987-42-1 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2,N2-bis(4-methylphenyl)-N7-[4-[(4'-(1-naphthalenyl)phenyl)amino][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]phenylamino]phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



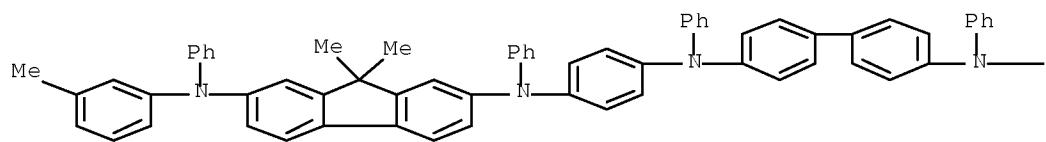
PAGE 1-B



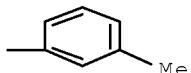
RN 354987-43-2 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-[4-[(4'-(3-methylphenyl)phenyl)amino][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]phenylamino]phenyl-N2,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



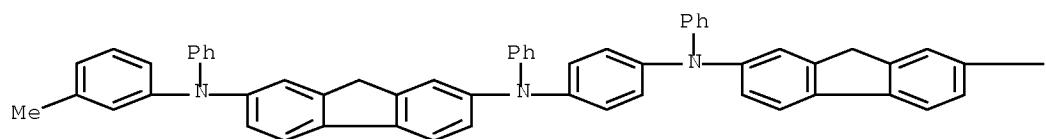
PAGE 1-B



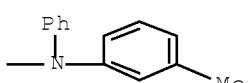
RN 354987-47-6 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N,N'-1,4-phenylenebis[N'-(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



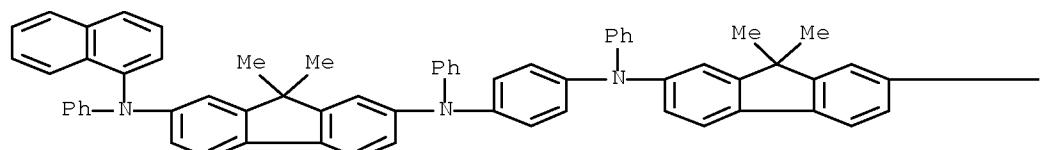
PAGE 1-B

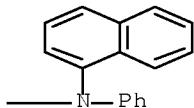


RN 354987-50-1 HCAPLUS

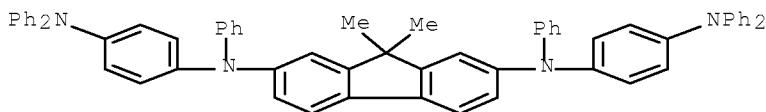
CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N,N'-1,4-phenylenebis[9,9-dimethyl-N'-1-naphthalenyl-N,N'-diphenyl-] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

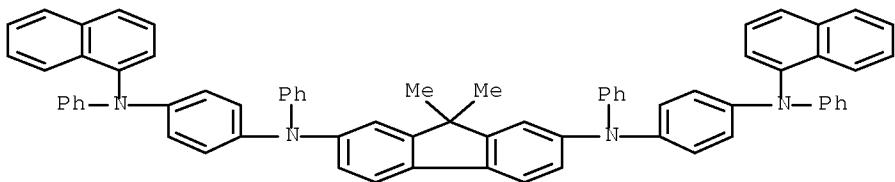




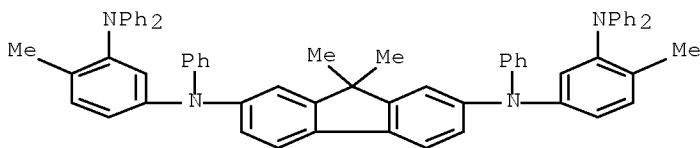
RN 354987-55-6 HCPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2,N7-bis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N2,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 354987-58-9 HCPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2,N7-bis[4-(1-naphthalenylphenylamino)phenyl]-N2,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

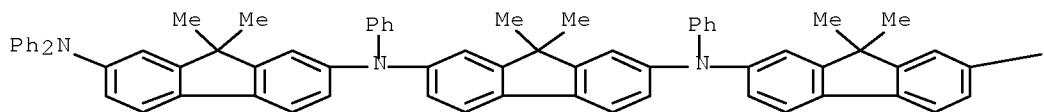


RN 354987-62-5 HCPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2,N7-bis[3-(diphenylamino)-4-methylphenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N2,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 354987-71-6 HCPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2,N7-bis[7-(diphenylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-9,9-dimethyl-N2,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

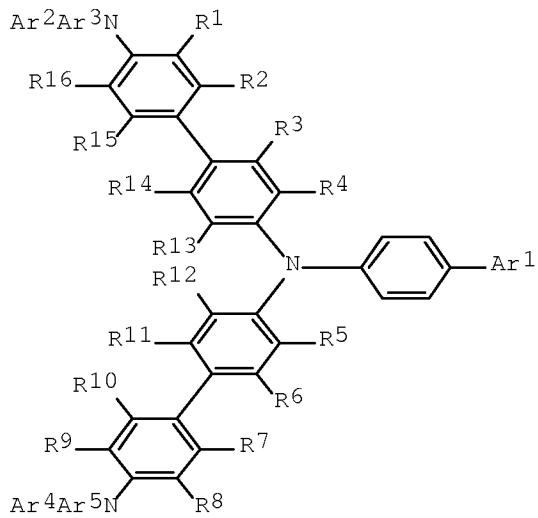
—NPh₂

IC ICM C07C211-61
 ICS C07C217-94; C07D209-86; C07D213-74; C07D265-38; C07D279-26;
 C07D333-36; C09K011-06; H05B033-14; H05B033-22
 CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 (amine compound for organic electroluminescent device showing longer
 luminescent lifetime and excellent durability)
 IT 354987-31-8P 354987-32-9P 354987-36-3P
 354987-39-6P 354987-42-1P 354987-43-2P
 354987-46-5P 354987-47-6P 354987-50-1P
 354987-52-3P 354987-55-6P 354987-58-9P
 354987-62-8P 354987-67-0P 354987-71-6P
 (amine compound for organic electroluminescent device showing longer
 luminescent lifetime and excellent durability)

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:269316 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:303134
 TITLE: Aryl amine containing heterocyclic rings for
 organic electroluminescent device
 INVENTOR(S): Kido, Junji; Uchishiro, Tsuyoshi; Ichiyanagi,
 Toshiyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemipro Kasei K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001106678	A	20010417	JP 1999-283470 <--	19991004
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-283470 <--	19991004

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:303134
 ED Entered STN: 17 Apr 2001
 GI

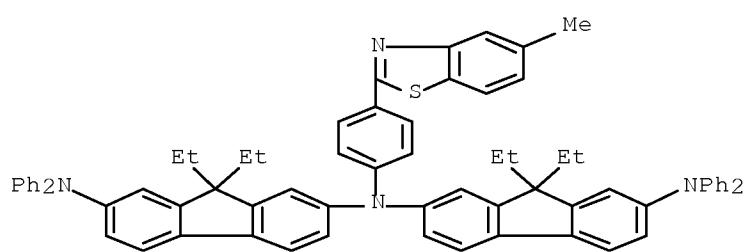


AB The title aryl amine has structure I (Ar1 = heterocyclics; R1-16 = H, amino, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl; Ar2-5 = aryl) and ≥ 750 mol. weight. The aryl amine has a relatively large mol. weight and provides the EL device of the excellence in the luminescent efficiency, coatability, durability, and storageability.

IT 334698-21-4P
(aryl amine containing heterocyclic rings for organic electroluminescent device)

RN 334698-21-4 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[7-(diphenylamino)-9,9-diethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-9,9-diethyl-N2-[4-(5-methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)phenyl]-N7,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



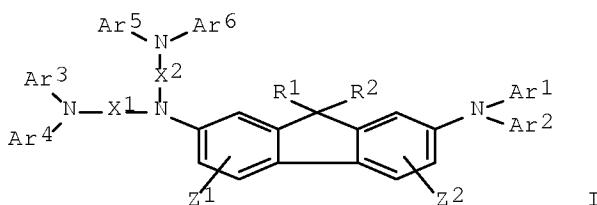
IC ICM C07D277-66
ICS C07D317-00; C07D417-14; H05B033-14; H05B033-22
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 28
IT Electroluminescent devices
(aryl amine containing heterocyclic rings for organic electroluminescent

device)
 IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (panels; aryl amine containing heterocyclic rings for organic
 electroluminescent device)
 IT 334698-17-8P 334698-18-9P 334698-20-3P 334698-21-4P
 (aryl amine containing heterocyclic rings for organic electroluminescent
 device)

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:833279 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:23332
 TITLE: Preparation of
 2-(diarylamino)-7-bis[(diarylamino)aryl]amino]flu
 orene derivatives as hole transport materials for
 organic electroluminescent devices
 INVENTOR(S): Nakatsuka, Masakatsu; Shimamura, Takehiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 59 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000327640	A	20001128	JP 1999-145130	19990525
JP 4216949	B2	20090128	<--	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-145130	19990525
			<--	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:23332
 ED Entered STN: 29 Nov 2000
 GI



AB The title compds. [I; Ar1 - Ar6 = (un)substituted aryl; NAr1Ar2, NAr3Ar4, or NAr5Ar6 forms N-containing heterocyclyl; R1, R2 = H, linear or branched alkyl, (un)substituted aryl or aralkyl; Z1, Z2 = H, halo, linear or branched alkyl or alkoxy, (un)substituted aryl; X1, X2 = (un)substituted arylene] are prepared. Thus, 2-[N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]-9,9-dimethyl-9H-7-iodofluorene 10.3, N,N-bis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]amine 10, Cu powder 10, and K2CO3 20 g were refluxed in o-dichlorobenzene at 190° for 8 h to give 2-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]-9,9-dimethyl-7-[bis(4-diphenylamino)phenyl]amino]fluorene (II) which was purified by sublimation at

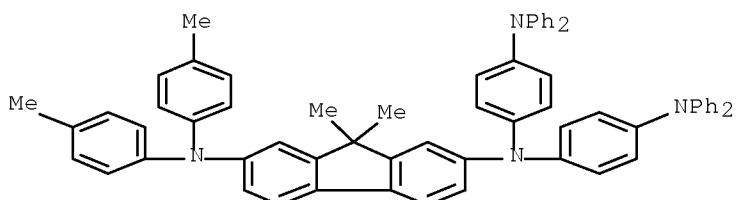
350° and 10-6 torr. An organic electroluminescent device with a hole transport layer of II, an electron transport layer of aluminum tris(8-quinolinolate), and a Ag/Mg cathode vapor-deposited on an ITO transparent substrate exhibited green luminescence with brilliance of 580 cd/cm² at 50°, 6.5 V, and 10 mA/cm².

IT 228706-59-0P 228706-60-3P 228706-63-6P
 228706-66-9P 228706-68-1P 228706-73-8P
 228706-84-1P 309715-70-6P 309715-71-7P
 309715-76-2P 309715-79-5P 309715-84-2P
 309715-89-7P 309715-91-1P 309715-93-3P
 309715-95-5P 309715-97-7P 309715-98-8P
 309716-00-5P 309716-08-3P

(preparation of (diaryl amino)[(aryl amino)aryl]amino]fluorene derivs. as hole transport materials for organic electroluminescent devices)

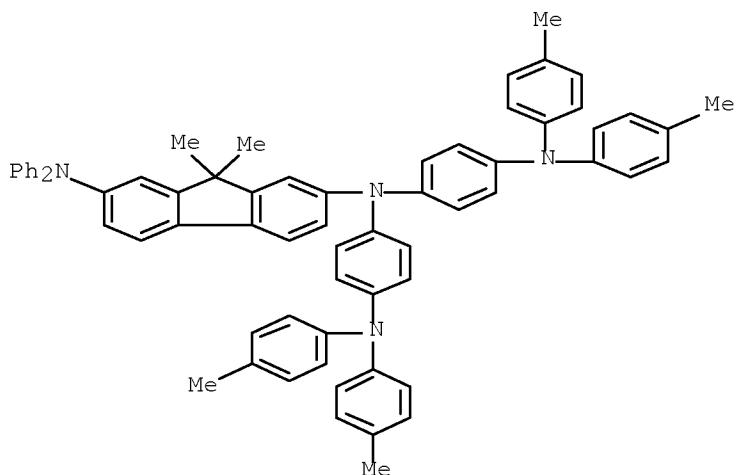
RN 228706-59-0 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N₂,N₂-bis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N₇,N₇-bis(4-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



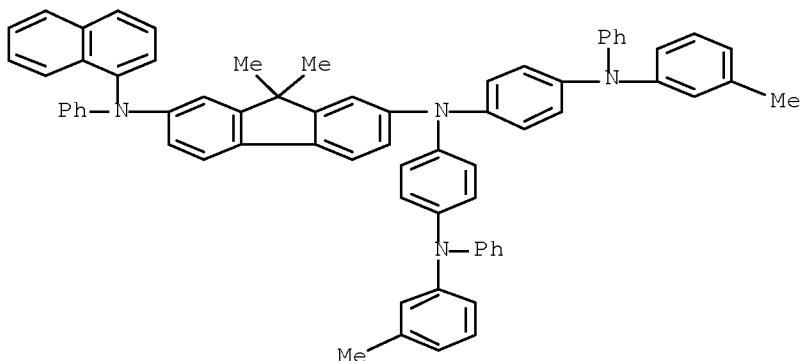
RN 228706-60-3 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N₂,N₂-bis[4-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N₇,N₇-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



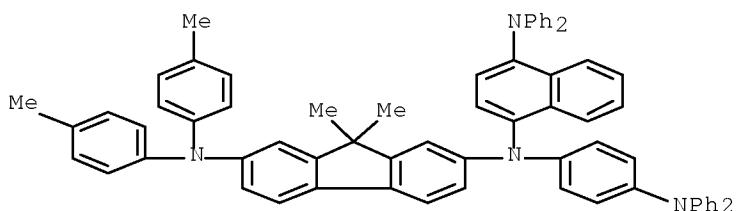
RN 228706-63-6 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N₂,N₂-bis[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N₇-1-naphthalenyl-N₇-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



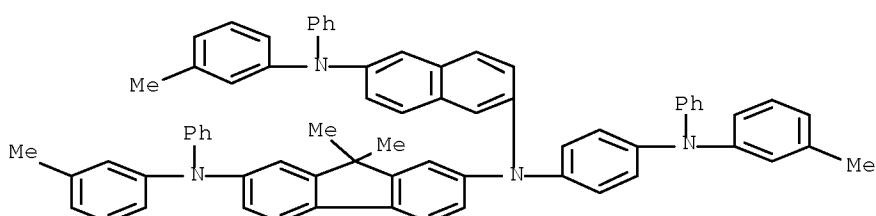
RN 228706-66-9 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4-(diphenylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-bis(4-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



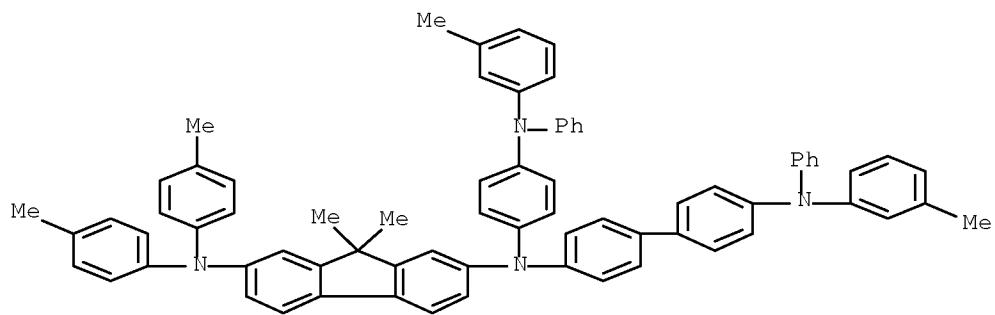
RN 228706-68-1 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-[6-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]-2-naphthalenyl]-N7-[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



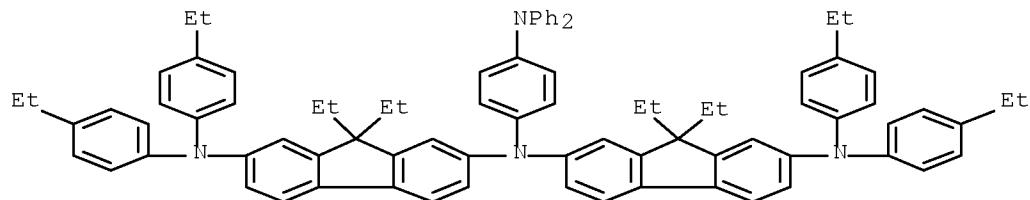
RN 228706-73-8 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2,N2-bis(4-methylphenyl)-N7-[4'-(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]-N7-[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



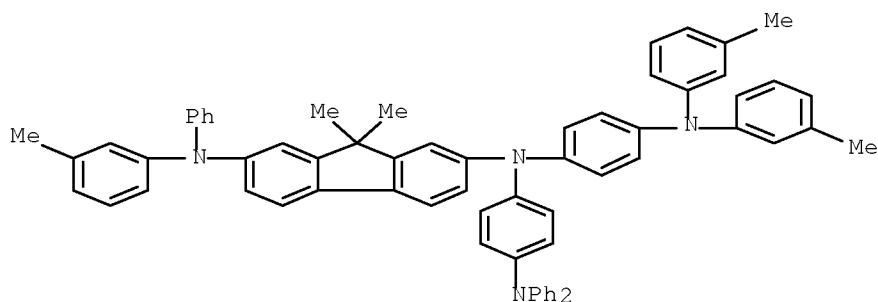
RN 228706-84-1 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[7-[bis(4-ethylphenyl)amino]-9,9-diethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-diethyl-N7,N7-bis(4-ethylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



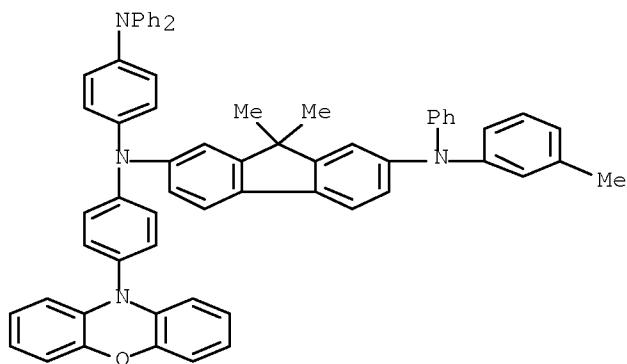
RN 309715-70-6 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4-[bis(3-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



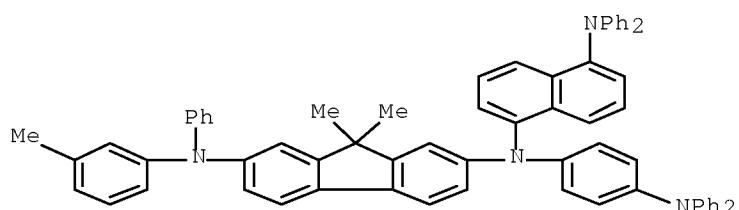
RN 309715-71-7 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-(3-methylphenyl)-N2-[4-(10H-phenoazin-10-yl)phenyl]-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



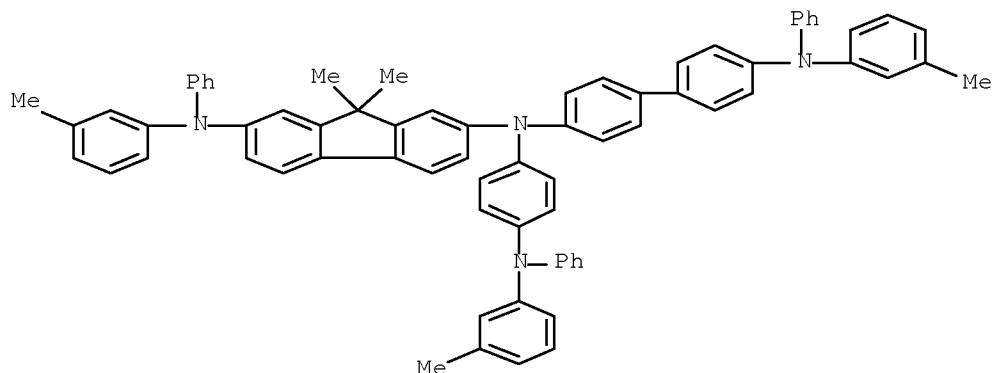
RN 309715-76-2 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[5-(diphenylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 309715-79-5 HCAPLUS

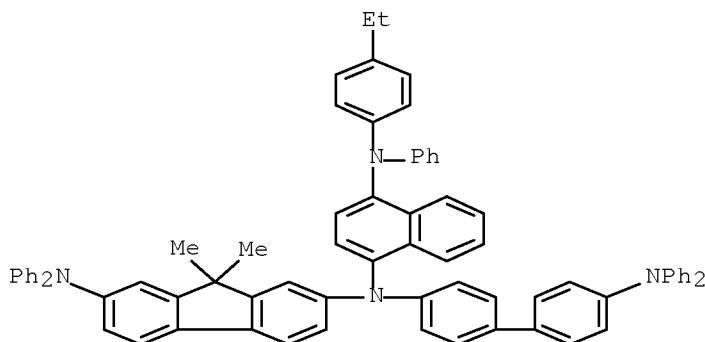
CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, 9,9-dimethyl-N2-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-[4'-(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]-N7-[4-(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 309715-84-2 HCAPLUS

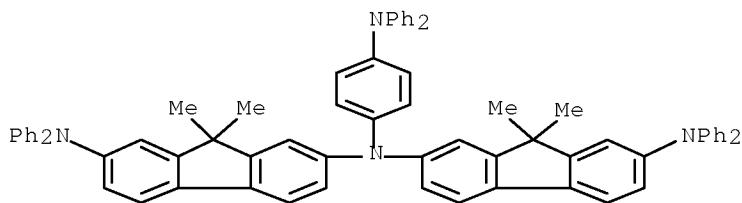
CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4'-(diphenylamino)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]-N2-[4-(4-ethylphenyl)phenylamino]-1-naphthalenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-

diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



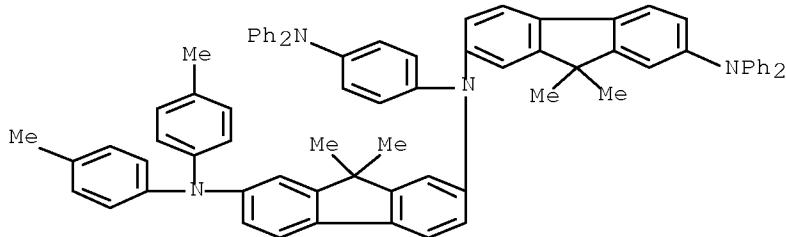
RN 309715-89-7 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[7-(diphenylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



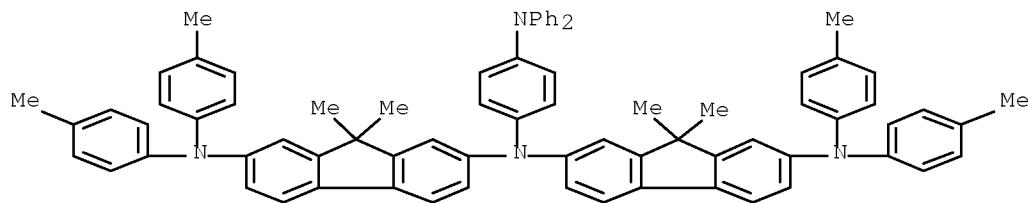
RN 309715-91-1 HCAPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[7-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 309715-93-3 HCAPLUS

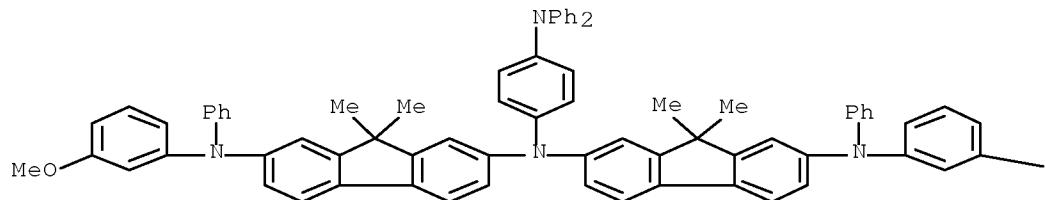
CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[7-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-bis(4-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 309715-95-5 HCPLUS

CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N7-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N2-[7-[(3-methoxyphenyl)phenylamino]-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

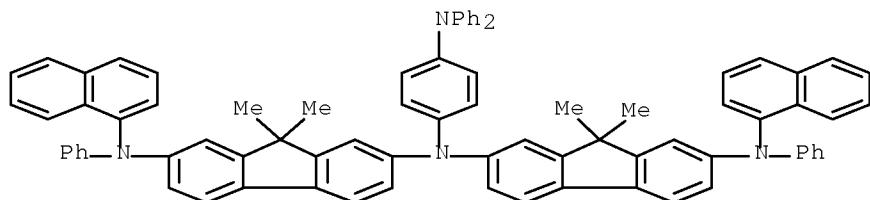


PAGE 1-B

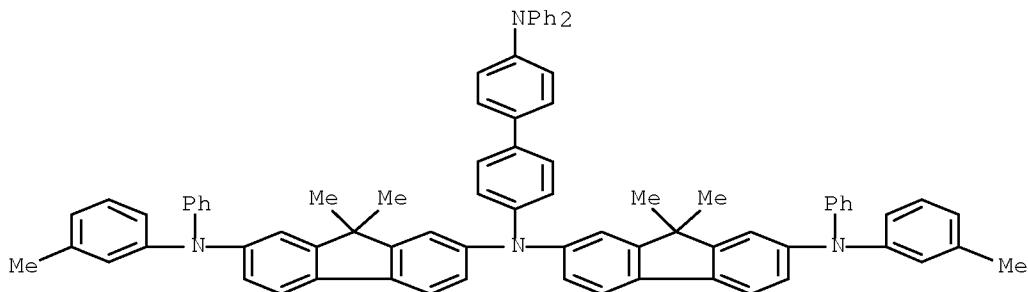
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RN 309715-97-7 HCPLUS

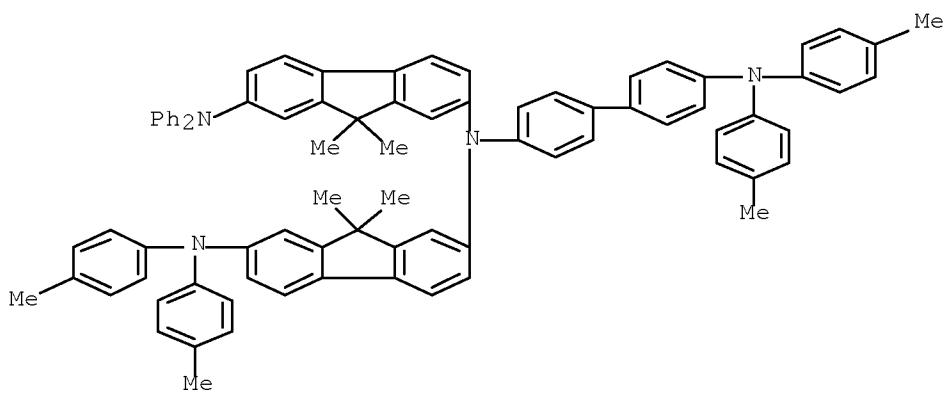
CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[9,9-dimethyl-7-(1-naphthalenylphenylamino)-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-1-naphthalenyl-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



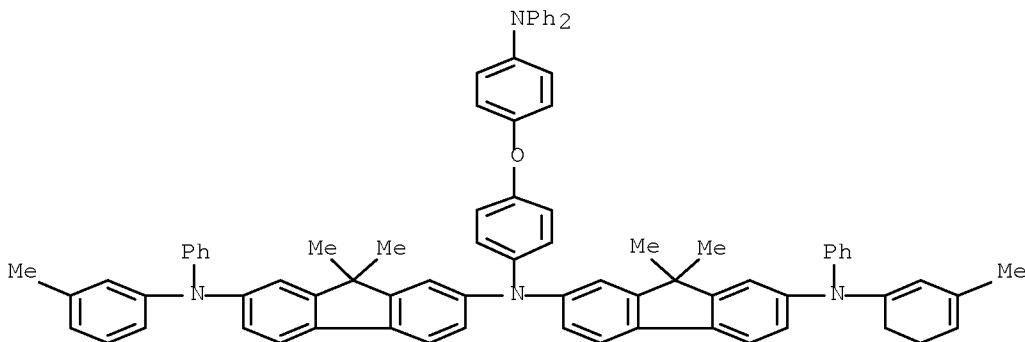
RN 309715-98-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[9,9-dimethyl-7-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4'-(diphenylamino)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 309716-00-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[4'-(bis(4-methylphenyl)amino)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]-N2-[7-(bis(4-methylphenyl)amino)-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7,N7-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 309716-08-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 9H-Fluorene-2,7-diamine, N2-[9,9-dimethyl-7-[(3-methyl-1,3-cyclohexadien-1-yl)phenylamino]-9H-fluoren-2-yl]-N2-[4-[4-(diphenylamino)phenoxy]phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-N7-(3-methylphenyl)-N7-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C211-61
 ICS C07C217-92; C07C323-37; C07D209-86; C07D265-38; C07D333-36
 CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 (preparation of (diarylarnino)[(arylarnino)aryl]arnino]fluorene derivs. as hole transport materials for organic electroluminescent devices)
 IT 228706-59-0P 228706-60-3P 228706-63-6P
 228706-66-9P 228706-68-1P 228706-73-8P
 228706-79-4P 228706-84-1P 309715-70-6P
 309715-71-7P 309715-73-9P 309715-76-2P
 309715-79-5P 309715-82-0P 309715-84-2P
 309715-87-5P 309715-89-7P 309715-91-1P
 309715-93-3P 309715-95-5P 309715-97-7P
 309715-98-8P 309716-00-5P 309716-02-7P
 309716-04-9P 309716-06-1P 309716-08-3P
 (preparation of (diarylarnino)[(arylarnino)aryl]arnino]fluorene derivs. as hole transport materials for organic electroluminescent devices)

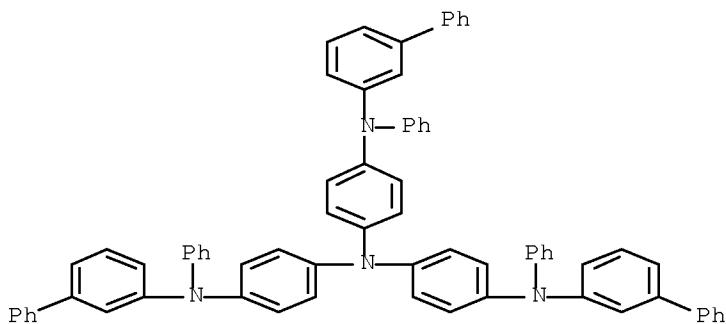
L21 ANSWER 13 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:377749 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:96506
 TITLE: Thermally stable organic light-emitting diodes using new families of hole-transporting amorphous molecular materials
 AUTHOR(S): Shirota, Y.; Okumoto, K.; Inada, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Engineering, Department of Applied Chemistry, Osaka University, Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan
 SOURCE: Synthetic Metals (2000), 111-112, 387-391
 CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ED Entered STN: 07 Jun 2000
 AB A new family of hole-transporting amorphous mol. materials with high glass-transition temps. (Tg) were designed and synthesized. They include 4,4',4'''-tris[biphenyl-2-yl(phenyl)arnino]triphenylarnine (o-PTDATA), 4,4',4'''-tris[biphenyl-3-yl(phenyl)arnino]triphenylarnine (m-PTDATA), and 4,4',4'''-tris[biphenyl-4-yl(3'-methylphenyl)arnino]triphenylarnine (p-PMTDATA). These compds. form readily stable amorphous glasses with high Tg and to function as materials for hole-injection layers in contact with the ITO electrode in multilayer organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs). Such devices consisting of

double hole-transport layers of o-PTDATA or p-PMTDATA and N,N'-di(biphenyl-4-yl)-N,N'-diphenyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine and the emitting layer of tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum exhibit high performance and thermal stability. The devices operated at 150°, retaining a luminance of 80% of the initial value measured at 20°.

IT 214545-00-3P 281678-62-4P 281678-63-5P
(thermally stable organic light-emitting diodes using new families of hole-transporting amorphous mol. materials)

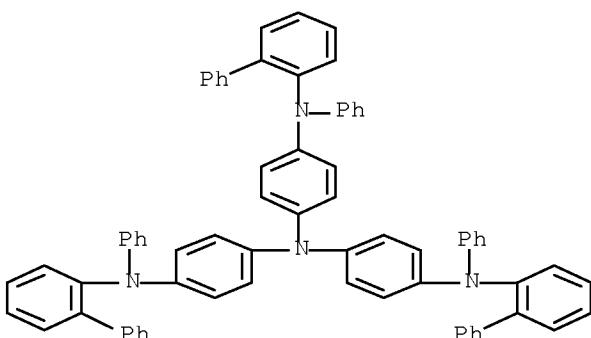
RN 214545-00-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl-N4,N4-bis[4-([1,1'-biphenyl]-3-ylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



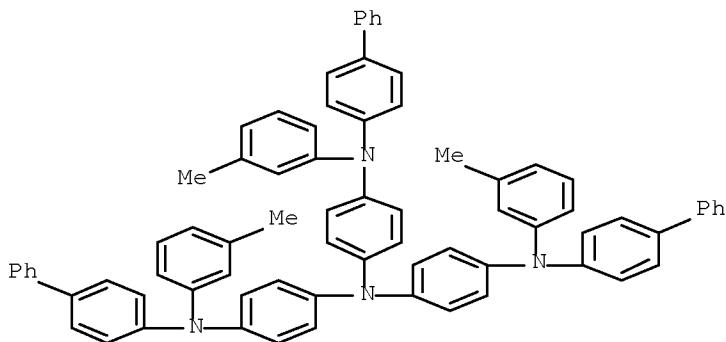
RN 281678-62-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl-N4,N4-bis[4-([1,1'-biphenyl]-2-ylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 281678-63-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-N4,N4-bis[4-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl(3-methylphenyl)amino)phenyl]-N1-(3-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 75, 76

IT Electroluminescent devices
 Glass transition temperature
 Hole transport
 Melting point
 Thermal stability
 (thermally stable organic light-emitting diodes using new families of hole-transporting amorphous mol. materials)

IT 214545-00-3P 281678-62-4P 281678-63-5P
 (thermally stable organic light-emitting diodes using new families of hole-transporting amorphous mol. materials)

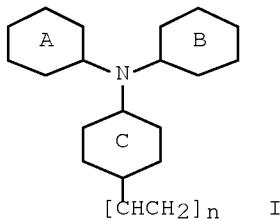
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:815169 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:23286
 TITLE: Conducting polymers for semiconductor devices
 INVENTOR(S): Sage, Ian Charles; Wood, Emma Louise; Feast, William James; Peace, Richard John
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Secretary of State for Defence, UK
 SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GB 2334959	A	19990908	GB 1998-4822 <--	19980305

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-4822
<--

ED Entered STN: 28 Dec 1999
 GI



AB Polymers of formula I are provided which are incorporated in organic compns. for use as elec. and electronically active materials used in semiconductor devices such as organic light emitting diodes and photorefractive devices, wherein A, B, and C are independently selected from Ph and C1-8 alkyl, C1-8 alkoxy, or C1-8 dialkylamino-substituted Ph, n = 3-10,000. Thus poly(4-vinyltriphenylamine) was prepared by acylation of triphenylamine with acetyl chloride to give 4-acyltriphenylamine, followed by treating of 4-acyltriphenylamine with triisopropoxy aluminum to give monomer 4-vinyltriphenylamine, then purifying and free radical polymerization of the monomer, showing number average mol. weight 5460, weight average mol. weight 9940, and polydispersity index 1.82.

IT 251932-75-9^x
(preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

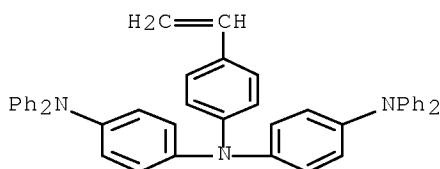
RN 251932-75-9 HCPLUS

CN 1, 4-Benzenediamine, N1-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-(4-ethenylphenyl)-N4,N4-diphenyl-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 251932-74-8

CMF C44 H35 N3



IC ICM C08F026-02
 CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76
 ST polyvinyltriphenylamine conducting polymer prepn
 radical polymn; semiconductor polyvinyltriphenylamine
 conducting polymer prepn
 IT Conducting polymers
 Electroluminescent devices
 Luminescence
 Luminescent substances
 Photorefractive materials
 Semiconductor devices

(preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

IT Polymerization
(radical; preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

IT 1756-32-7P
(intermediate; preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

IT 25069-74-3P, 4-Vinyltriphenylamine
(monomer; preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

IT 78099-29-3P
(preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

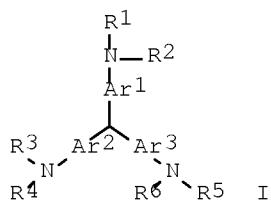
IT 167893-11-0P 227176-03-6P 247132-45-2P 251932-67-9P
251932-69-1P 251932-71-5P 251932-73-7P 251932-75-9P
251932-77-1P 251932-79-3P 251932-81-7P
(preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

IT 75-36-5, Acetyl chloride 603-34-9, Triphenylamine
(staring material; preparation of conducting polymers for semiconductor devices)

L21 ANSWER 15 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:670067 HCPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:294207
TITLE: Hole-transporting material and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Tamano, Michiko; Okutsu, Satoshi; Enokida, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: U.S., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 762,921, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5968675	A	19991019	US 1998-85251 <--	19980528
JP 09222741	A	19970826	JP 1996-306049 <--	19961118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-321345 <--	A 19951211
			JP 1996-306049 <--	A 19961118
			US 1996-762921 <--	B2 19961210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:294207
ED Entered STN: 21 Oct 1999
GI



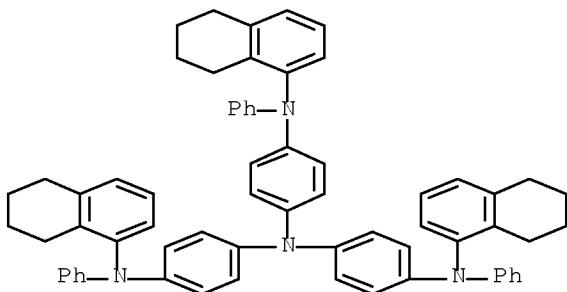
AB Hole-transporting materials are described by the general formula I (R1-6 = independently selected (un)substituted aryl groups, ≥ 1 of which is an aryl group having a cycloalkyl ring or ≥ 1 of which comprises fused aromatic rings having ≥ 3 fused rings; and each of Ar1-3 = independently selected (un)substituted arylene groups). Organic electroluminescent devices and electrophotog. photoreceptors employing the materials are also described.

IT 192181-03-6P

(hole-transporting materials based on triarylamine derivs. and their use in electroluminescent devices and electrophotog. photoreceptors)

RN 192181-03-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-phenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-[phenyl(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl)amino]phenyl]-N1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

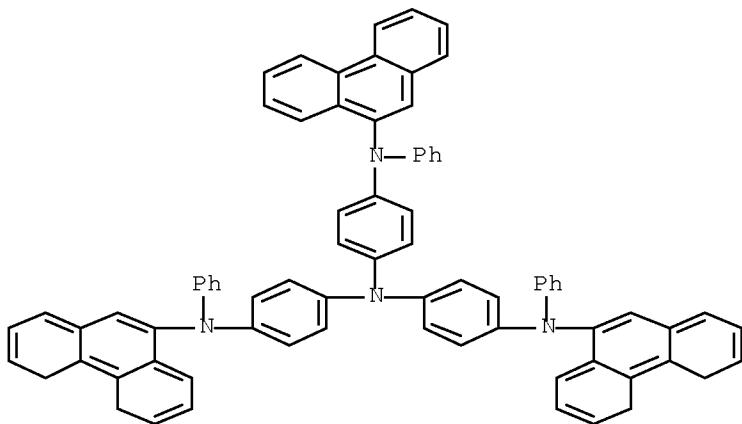


IT 246874-92-0P

(hole-transporting materials based on triarylamine derivs. and their use in electroluminescent devices and electrophotog. photoreceptors)

RN 246874-92-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(4,5-dihydro-9-phenanthrenyl)-N4-[4-[(4,5-dihydro-9-phenanthrenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N4-[4-(9-phenanthrenylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H05B033-14

INCL 428690000

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 73, 74

IT Electroluminescent devices

Electrophotographic photoconductors (photoreceptors)

(hole-transporting materials based on triarylamine derivs. and
their use in electroluminescent devices and electrophotog.
photoreceptors)

IT Electric conductors

(hole; hole-transporting materials based on triarylamine derivs.
and their use in electroluminescent devices and electrophotog.
photoreceptors)

IT 192181-03-6P

(hole-transporting materials based on triarylamine derivs. and
their use in electroluminescent devices and electrophotog.
photoreceptors)

IT 246874-92-0P

(hole-transporting materials based on triarylamine derivs. and
their use in electroluminescent devices and electrophotog.
photoreceptors)REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 16 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:530973 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:157658

TITLE: Method for purification of
4,4'-bis(diarylarnino)-1,1'-biphenyl by liquid
chromatography using two solvent systems

INVENTOR(S): Yazawa, Tomoya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Casio Computer Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

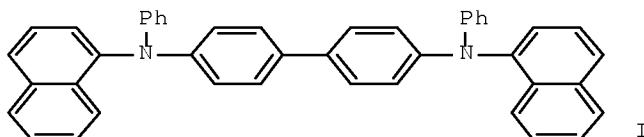
PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

 JP 11228508 A 19990824 JP 1998-49975 19980217
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: <-- JP 1998-49975 19980217
 <--
 ED Entered STN: 25 Aug 1999
 GI

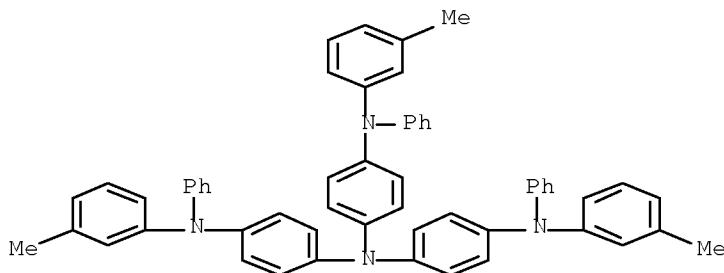


AB A product obtained by Ullmann reaction of a first raw material with an excess of a second raw material which also serves as a high b.p. solvent for the reaction is purified by carrying out (1) a first liquid chromatog. using a first solvent as the mobile phase which exhibit insol. or sparingly solubility for the product but is capable of dissolving the unreacted second raw material, to completely elute out the excess second raw material and then (2) a second chromatog. using a second solvent as the mobile phase which is capable of dissolving the product to elute out the product. This chromatog. process removes the excess raw material with high boiling pt which is difficult to remove by distillation and thereby enables to purify a product at normal temperature without exposing it to high temperature and improves the quality and recovery ratio of the product. Thus, a THF extract of Ullmann reaction product containing N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(1-naphthyl)-1,1'-binaphthyl-3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diamine (I) (t-NPC) and 1-iodonaphthalene, which is obtained by reaction of N,N'-diphenylbenzidine with 2 equiv of 1-iodonaphthalene in the presence of Cu and K₂CO₃, was dissolved in a small amount of toluene to prepare a 50 mL sample solution. The sample solution was applied to a column of silica gel (400 g, 45 mm diameter + 700 mm length). The column was eluted using 2,000 mL hexane as the first mobile phase in which I is insol. or sparingly soluble, for eluting out 1-iodonaphthalene to sep. it from I also containing Ullmann reaction byproducts. The impurities of I containing the latter byproducts adsorbed on the column were dissolved in THF and isolated by distilling off THF. The column was then eluted at .apprx.140 drops/min using a mixed solvent of 3,000 mL toluene and 6,000 mL hexane as the second mobile phase which is a good solvent for I to isolate I in 70% recovery. I thus obtained possesses a good hole transport in electroluminescent device (no data).

IT 124729-98-2P, Tris[4-[phenyl(3-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]amine
 (method for purification of bis(diarylarnino)biphenyl by liquid chromatog. using two solvent systems)

RN 124729-98-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(3-methylphenyl)-N4,N4-bis[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C211-54

ICS C07C209-84

CC 25-24 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 76

IT Electroluminescent devices

(method for purification of bis(diarylamino)biphenyl as hole transport materials in electroluminescent devices)

IT 123847-85-8P, 4,4'-Bis(phenyl(naphthalen-1-yl)amino)-1,1'-biphenyl

124729-98-2P, Tris[4-[phenyl(3-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]amine

236755-83-2P, 4,4'-Bis(di(naphthalen-1-yl)amino)-3,3'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl

(method for purification of bis(diarylamino)biphenyl by liquid chromatog. using two solvent systems)

L21 ANSWER 17 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:350782 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:359585

TITLE: Low pressure vapor phase deposition of organic thin films

INVENTOR(S): Forrest, Stephen R.; Burrows, Paul; Ban, Vladimir S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Trustees of Princeton University, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9925894	A1	19990527	WO 1998-US24424	19981116
			<--	
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6337102	B1	20020108	US 1997-972156	19971117
			<--	
AU 9914124	A	19990607	AU 1999-14124	19981116
			<--	
EP 1032722	A1	20000906	EP 1998-957997	19981116

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EP 1032722	B1	20041027		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001523768	T	20011127	JP 2000-521253	19981116
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TW 575699	B	20040211	TW 1998-87118943	19981117
<--				
US 20010002279	A1	20010531	US 2000-736090	20001213
<--				
US 20020155230	A1	20021024	US 2002-125400	20020419
<--				
US 6558736	B2	20030506		
US 20040007178	A1	20040115	US 2003-427933	20030502
<--				
US 20070131172	A1	20070614	US 2007-655258	20070119
<--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-972156	A 19971117
<--				
			WO 1998-US24424	W 19981116
<--				
			US 2000-663143	B1 20000915
<--				
			US 2000-736090	A1 20001213
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			US 2002-125400	A3 20020419
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			US 2003-427933	A1 20030502
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ED Entered STN: 08 Jun 1999

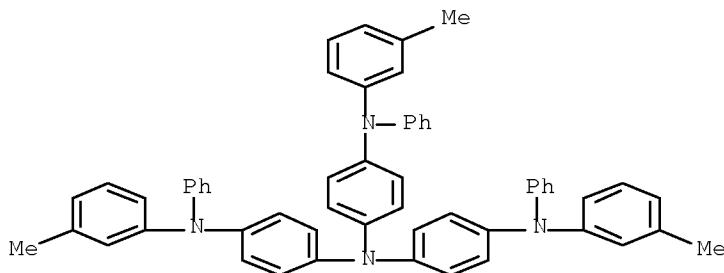
AB Methods for preparing organic thin films on substrates are described which entail providing a plurality of organic precursors in the vapor phase, and reacting the plurality of organic precursors at a pressure below atmospheric pressure to produce a film on the substrate. The methods may be applied to the production of organic light-emitting devices. Apparatus for carrying out the methods is described which comprises a reaction chamber; means for heating the reaction chamber; means for introducing vapors of organic precursor materials into the reaction chamber; and means for reducing the pressure in the reaction chamber to below atmospheric pressure. Apparatus is also described which includes a plurality of vacuum chambers and a conveyor for moving substrates between them. Films, including light-emitting and nonlinear optical material films, formed by the methods are also claimed.

IT 124729-98-2P, MTDATA

(methods for low pressure vapor phase deposition of organic thin films and deposition apparatus and films produced by the methods)

RN 124729-98-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(3-methylphenyl)-N4,N4-bis[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C23C016-00
 ICS H01J001-62
 CC 75-1 (Crystallography and Liquid Crystals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 Electroluminescent devices
 Semiconductor device fabrication
 (methods and apparatus for low pressure vapor phase deposition of organic thin films for)
 IT 917-23-7P, 5,10,15,20-Tetraphenyl-21H,23H-porphine 2085-33-8P,
 Tris(8-hydroxyquinolinato)aluminum 51325-91-8P,
 4-(Dicyanomethylene)-2-methyl-6-(p-dimethylaminostyryl)-4H-pyran
 65181-78-4P, N,N'-Diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine 123847-85-8P 124729-98-2P, MTDATA 224785-36-8P
 (methods for low pressure vapor phase deposition of organic thin films and deposition apparatus and films produced by the methods)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 18 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:101276 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:145969
 TITLE: Organic electroluminescent device
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamura, Hisayuki; Hosokawa, Chishio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Company Limited, Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 895442	A1	19990203	EP 1998-113813	19980723 <--
EP 895442	B1	20021204		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 11054271	A	19990226	JP 1997-205579	19970731 <--
JP 3525034	B2	20040510		
US 6259203	B1	20010710	US 1998-121831	19980724 <--
US 20010015617	A1	20010823	US 2001-773691	20010202

<--

US 6504300	B2	20030107	JP 1997-205579	A 19970731
			<--	
			US 1998-121831	A1 19980724
			<--	

ED Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999

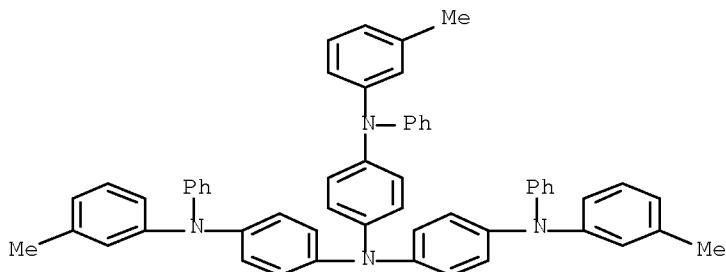
AB Organic electroluminescent devices comprising ≥ 1 organic compound layers including ≥ 1 organic light-emitting layer sandwiched between a pair of electrodes are described in which ≥ 1 of the organic compds. used for forming the organic compound has an electron spin number of $\leq 1013/\text{mg}$ of the compound

IT 124729-98-2P

(organic electroluminescent devices employing compds. with relatively low electron spin nos.)

RN 124729-98-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(3-methylphenyl)-N4,N4-bis[4-[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H05B033-14

ICS G01N024-10

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 76

IT Electroluminescent devices

Electroluminescent devices

(organic; organic electroluminescent devices employing compds. with relatively low electron spin nos.)

IT 123847-85-8P 124729-98-2P 213527-39-0P

(organic electroluminescent devices employing compds. with relatively low electron spin nos.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 19 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:398346 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:87816

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:17967a,17970a

TITLE: Material for organoelectroluminescence device and organoelectroluminescence device using the material

INVENTOR(S): Tamano, Michiko; Onikubo, Toshikazu; Okutsu, Satoshi; Enokida, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 848579	A2	19980617	EP 1997-310157 <--	19971216
EP 848579	A3	19980902		
EP 848579	B1	20030326		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 10233287	A	19980902	JP 1997-301457 <--	19971104
JP 3606025	B2	20050105		
US 5948941	A	19990907	US 1997-990193 <--	19971212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-335217 <--	A 19961216
			JP 1997-301457 <--	A 19971104

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:87816

ED Entered STN: 29 Jun 1998

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

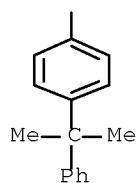
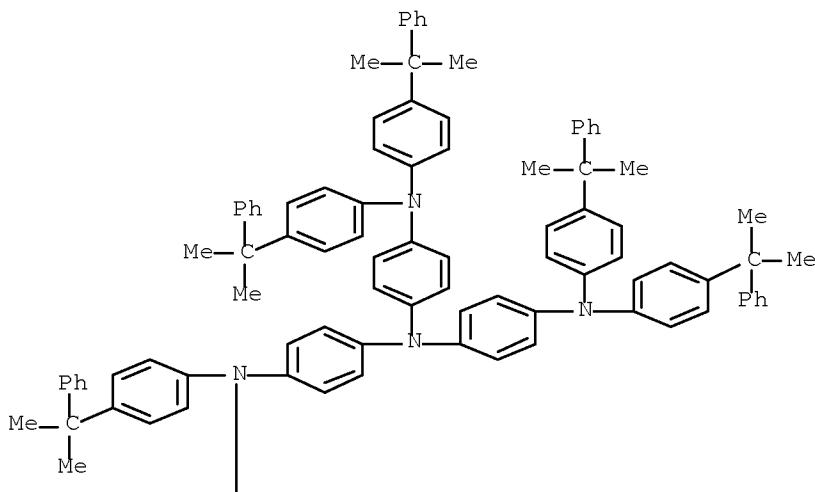
AB Compds. suitable for use in electroluminescent devices are described by such general formula as I (A= Q, Q1, Q2; Ar1-6 = independently selected (un)substituted aryl groups; X1-6 = independently selected O, S, C:O, SO2, Si(B1)B2, N(B1), PB1, P(:O)B1-, -(CH2)x-O-(CH2)y-, (un)substituted alkylene groups, or (un)substituted alicyclic moieties; B1 and B2 = independently selected (un)substituted alkyl group or a (un)substituted aryl group), etc. The materials may be hole-injecting materials. Devices using the materials, including display devices, are also described, as is the use of the materials in the devices.

IT 209165-07-1P

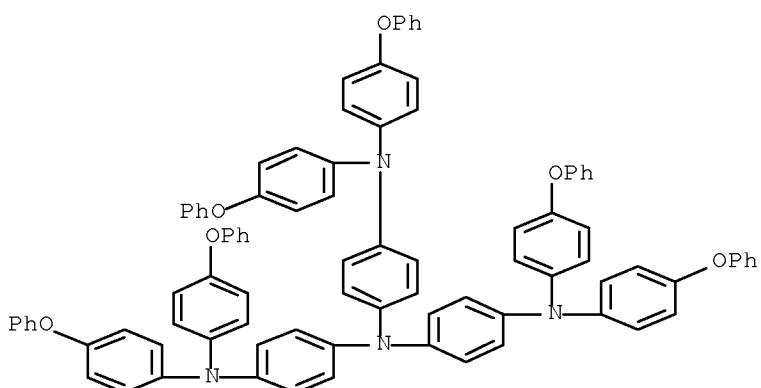
(materials for organic electroluminescent devices based on benzene and triphenylamine derivs. and devices using them)

RN 209165-07-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N,N-bis[4-[bis[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]amino]phenyl]-N',N'-bis[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 209165-09-3P
 (materials for organic electroluminescent devices based on benzene and triphenylamine derivs. and devices using them)
 RN 209165-09-3 HCPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1,N1-bis[4-[bis(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N4,N4-bis(4-phenoxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H05B033-14
 CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 74, 76
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 (materials for organic electroluminescent devices based on benzene and triphenylamine derivs. and devices using them)
 IT 209165-07-1P
 (materials for organic electroluminescent devices based on benzene and triphenylamine derivs. and devices using them)
 IT 209165-09-3P 209165-25-3P 209165-30-0P
 (materials for organic electroluminescent devices based on benzene and triphenylamine derivs. and devices using them)

L21 ANSWER 20 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:116628 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:173587

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:34101a,34104a

TITLE: A novel class of π -electron dendrimers for thermally and morphologically stable amorphous molecular materials

AUTHOR(S): Katsuma, Katsuhiko; Shirota, Yasuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Applied Chemistry, Faculty Engineering, Osaka University, Suita, 565, Japan

SOURCE: Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (1998), 10(3), 223-226

CODEN: ADVMEW; ISSN: 0935-9648

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 26 Feb 1998

AB The novel organic hyperbranched π -electron systems, 1,3,5-tris[N-(4'-methylbiphenyl-4-yl)-N-(4-diphenylaminophenyl)amino]benzene (TDAB-G1(a)) and 1,3,5-tris{N-[4-bis(4-methylphenyl)aminophenyl]-N-(4-diphenylaminophenyl)amino}benzene (TDAB-G1(b)), were synthesized via the Ullmann reaction and characterized by 1H-, 13C-NMR, electron absorption spectroscopy, and elemental anal. TDAB-G1(a) was obtained as a polycryst. material, whereas TDAB-G1(b) was an amorphous glass. DSC anal. of TDAB-G1(a) gave a m.p. of 187°. When the melted sample was cooled in air, a glass was formed spontaneously. Reheating of the glass sample resulted in a glass transition at T_g = 128° giving a supercooled liquid. Likewise, the amorphous repptd. sample of TDAB-G1(b) exhibited a glass transition at T_g = 134° when heated. Unique multiredox processes involving as many as 6- and 9-electron reversible oxidns. were observed in the cyclic voltammograms of TDAB-G1(a) and TDAB-G1(b), resp. TDAB-G1(b) was used as a hole-transport material in a multilayer organic LED consisting of the double-hole transport layer and an emitting layer which contained N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine (TPD) doped with rubrene as the emitting material and with tris(8-quinolinolato) Al as the electron transport material. This device emitted yellow light and the electroluminescence showed a peak at 560 nm in agreement with the luminescence peak of rubrene.

IT 874946-05-1P

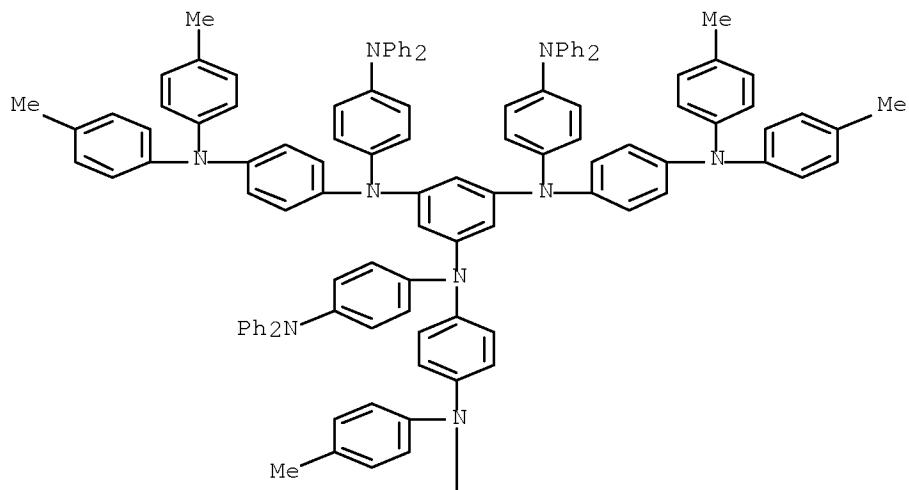
(A novel class of π -electron dendrimers for thermally and morphologically stable amorphous molecular materials)

RN 874946-05-1 HCAPLUS

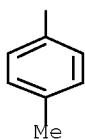
CN 1,3,5-Benzenetriamine, N1,N3,N5-tris[4-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N1,N3,N5-tris[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-

(CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



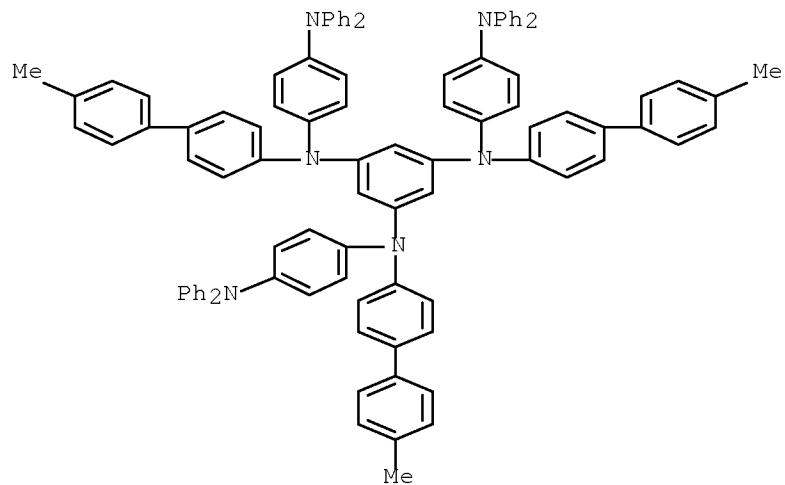
PAGE 2-A



IT 202868-44-8P 202868-45-9P
 (preparation, glass transition, redox potential, and application in LED
 as hole transport material of)

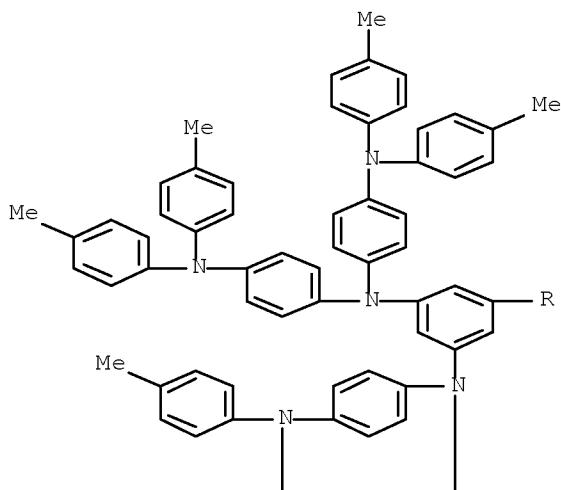
RN 202868-44-8 HCPLUS

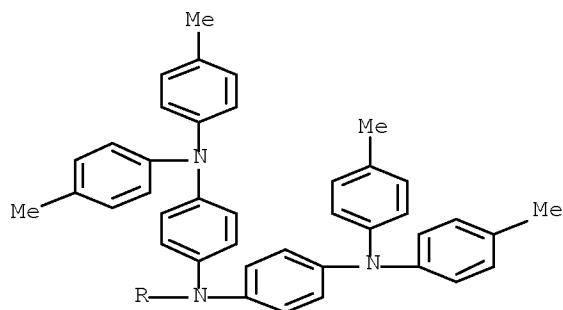
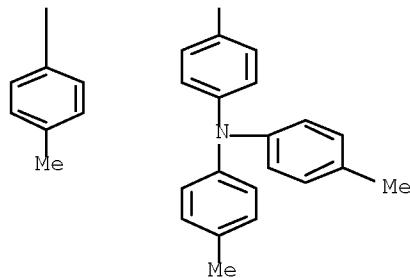
CN 1,3,5-Benzenetriamine, N1,N3,N5-tris[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N1,N3,N5-
 tris(4'-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 202868-45-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Benzenetriamine, N1,N1,N3,N3,N5,N5-hexakis[4-[bis(4-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 25, 72
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 (preparation of dendritic phenylaminobenzene derivs. for hole transport)
 IT 874946-05-1P
 (A novel class of π -electron dendrimers for thermally and morphologically stable amorphous molecular materials)
 IT 202868-44-8P 202868-45-9P
 (preparation, glass transition, redox potential, and application in LED as hole transport material of)

L21 ANSWER 21 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:760093 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:41003
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:7927a,7930a
 TITLE: Thermally stable organic electroluminescent device using novel amorphous molecular charge-transport materials,
 4,4',4'''-tris[bis(4'-tert-butylbiphenyl-4-yl)amino]triphenylamine and
 4,4',4'''-tri(N-carbazolyl)triphenylamine
 AUTHOR(S): Ogawa, Hiromitsu; Inada, Hiroshi; Shirota, Yasuhiko
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Applied Chem., Fac. Eng., Osaka Univ., Suita, 565, Japan

SOURCE:

Macromolecular Symposia (1997), Volume
 Date 1998, 125(Organic Light-Emitting Materials
 and Devices), 171-180
 CODEN: MSYMEC; ISSN: 1022-1360

PUBLISHER:

Huethig & Wepf Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

ED Entered STN: 05 Dec 1997

AB For the purpose of developing an amorphous mol. material with a high glass transition temperature (Tg) and a low ionization potential for use as a charge-transport layer in organic electroluminescent (EL) devices, a novel starburst mol., 4,4',4''-tris[bis(4'-tert-butylbiphenyl-4-yl)amino]triphenylamine (t-Bu-TBATA), was designed and synthesized. T-Bu-TBATA was found to form readily a stable glass with a Tg of 203°. A multilayer EL device consisting of double hole transport layers of t-Bu-TBATA and 4,4',4''-tri(N-carbazolyl)triphenylamine and an emitting layer of tris(8-quinolinolato) Al was fabricated and its performances were examined. The device was found to exhibit good performances and to be thermally stable, operating even at 170°.

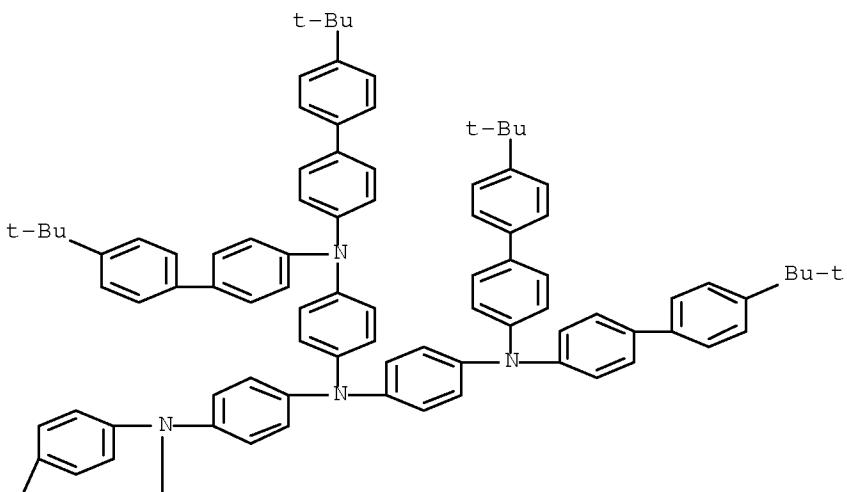
IT 199674-26-5P

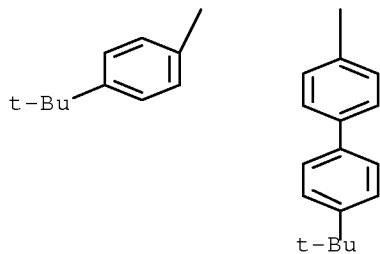
(preparation, glass transition temperature, and performance in electroluminescent device as charge transport layer of)

RN 199674-26-5 HCPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1,N1-bis[4-[bis[4'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]amino]phenyl]-N4,N4-bis[4'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 22, 76

IT Electroluminescent devices
 (fabrication by vacuum deposition of triphenylamine derivs. and their performance)

IT 199674-26-SP
 (preparation, glass transition temperature, and performance in electroluminescent device as charge transport layer of)

L21 ANSWER 22 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:618270 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:263592
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:51481a,51484a
 TITLE: Crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines and films for electroluminescent devices
 INVENTOR(S): Woo, Edmund P.; Inbasekaran, Michael; Shiang, William R.; Roof, Gordon R.; Wu, Weishi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Chemical Co., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9733193	A2	19970912	WO 1997-US2643	19970220 <--
WO 9733193	A3	20020926		
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU		
	RW:	KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
AU 9722776	A	19970922	AU 1997-22776	19970220 <--
US 5929194	A	19990727	US 1997-967348	19971027 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-606180	A 19960223 <--

US 1996-696280

5 --

WO 1997-1152643

A 19960813

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:263592

ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 1997

AB The polyarylpolyamines are prepared by the reaction of ≥ 1 tertiary di- or polyarylamine having 2 halogen substituents with a haloarom. compound having a crosslinkable reactive group or trialkylsiloxy moiety. Films of the title compds., as well as films of polymers of their crosslinkable species, are efficient in the transport of pos. charges when exposed to relatively low voltage levels, and demonstrate solvent and heat resistance.

IT 195730-72-4P

(crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)

RN 195730-72-4 HCAPLUS

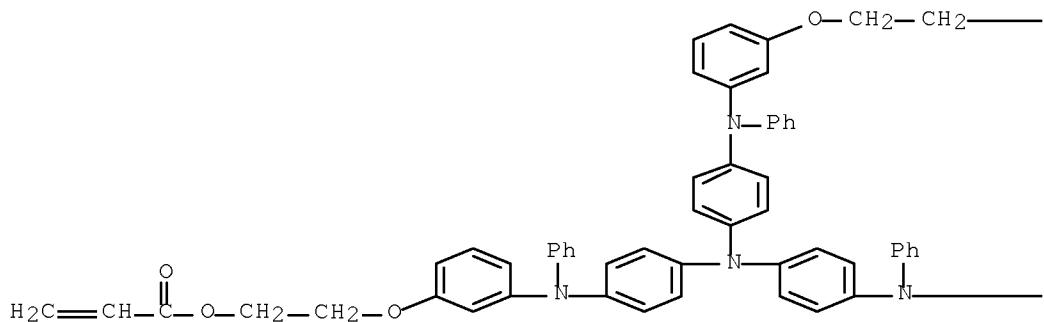
CN 2-Propenoic acid, nitrilotris[4,1-phenylene(phenylimino)-3,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediyl] ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

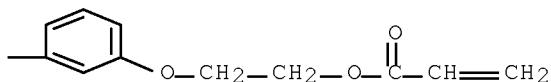
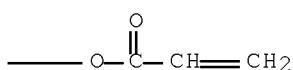
CM 1

CRN 195730-64-4

CMF C69 H60 N4 09

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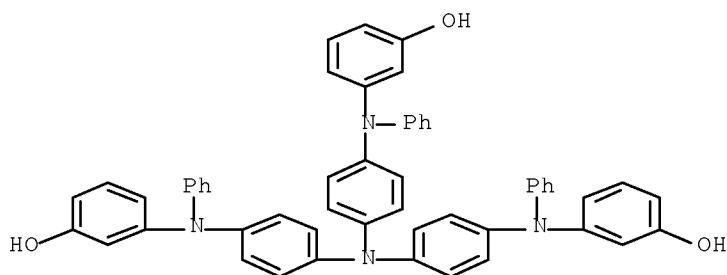




IT 195730-60-0DP, reaction products with benzyl chloride and vinylbenzyl chloride 195730-66-6P
 (crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)

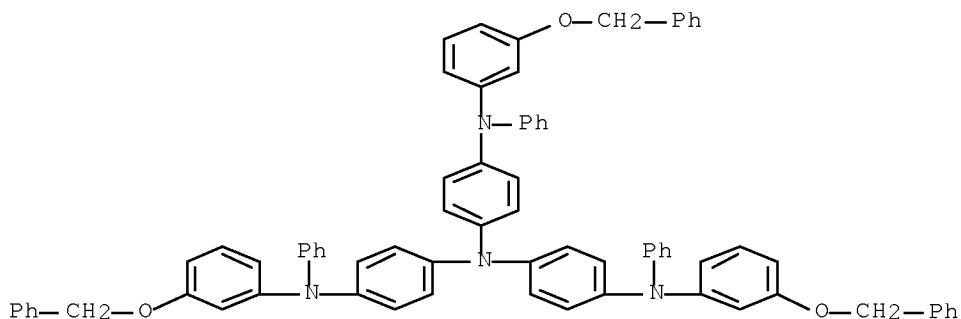
RN 195730-60-0 HCPLUS

CN Phenol, 3,3',3''-[nitrilotris[4,1-phenylene(phenylimino)]]tris- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

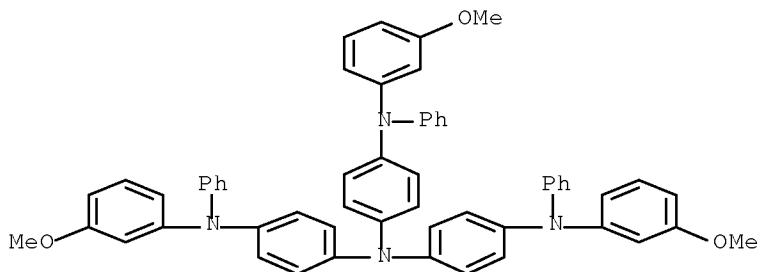


RN 195730-66-6 HCPLUS

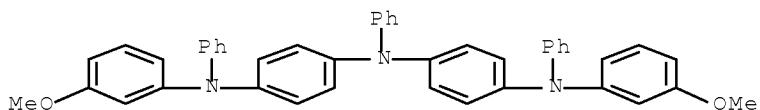
CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-phenyl-N1-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-N4,N4-bis[4-[phenyl[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]amino]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



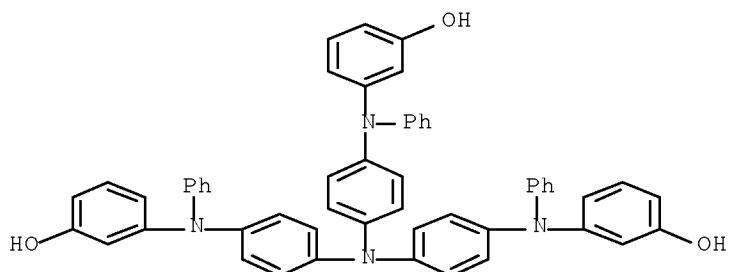
IT 192134-45-3P 195730-58-6P 195730-60-0P
 (crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for
 solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 RN 192134-45-5 HCPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N4,N4-bis[4-[(3-methoxyphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 195730-58-6 HCPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N4-[4-[(3-methoxyphenyl)phenylamino]phenyl]-N1,N4-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 195730-60-0 HCPLUS
 CN Phenol, 3,3',3''-[nitrilotris[4,1-phenylene(phenylimino)]]tris- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



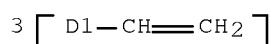
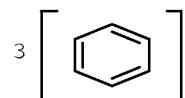
IT 195891-85-1P
 (film; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for
 solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 RN 195891-85-1 HCPLUS
 CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-[3-[(ethenylphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]-N',N'-bis[4-

[[3-[(ethenylphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]phenylamino]phenyl]-N-phenyl-,
homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

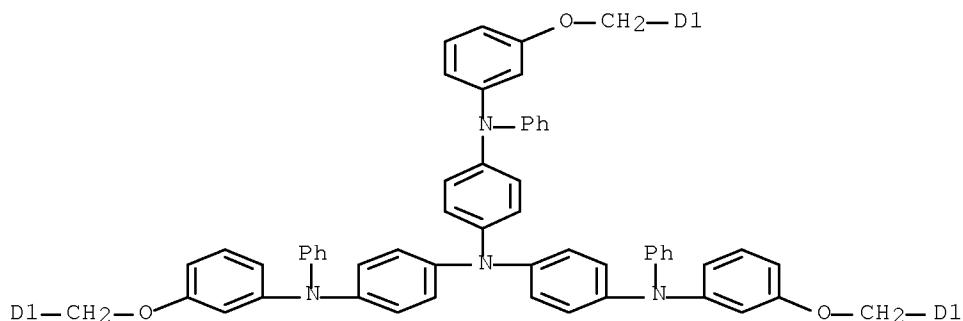
CM 1

CRN 195891-84-0
CMF C81 H66 N4 O3
CCI IDS

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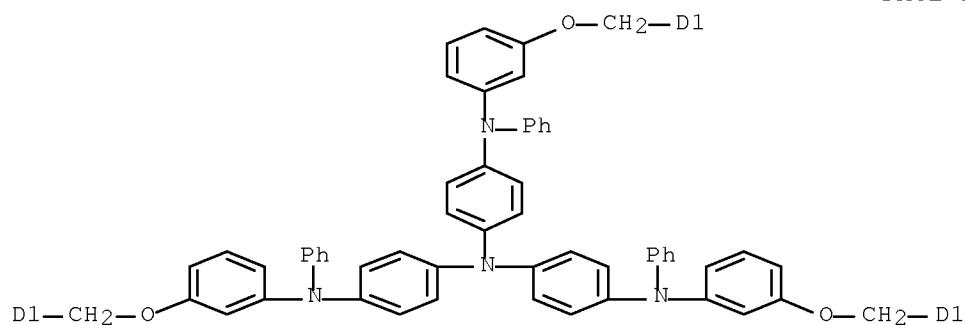
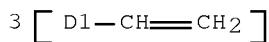
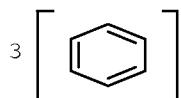


IT 195891-84-0P

(preparation and polymerization; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)

RN 195891-84-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-[3-[(ethenylphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]-N',N'-bis[4-[[3-[(ethenylphenyl)methoxy]phenyl]phenylamino]phenyl]-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

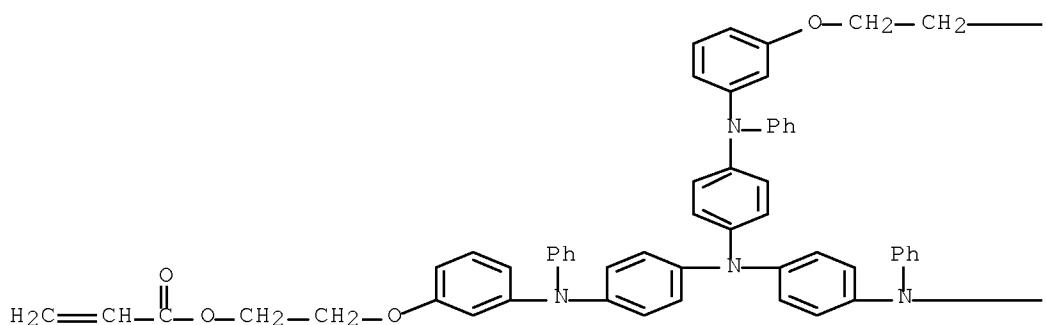


IT 195730-64-4P

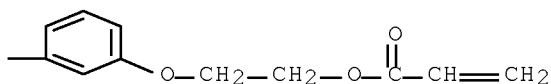
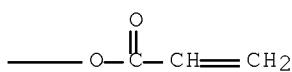
(preparation and polymerization; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)

RN 195730-64-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, nitrilotris[4,1-phenylene(phenylimino)-3,1-phenyleneoxy-2,1-ethanediyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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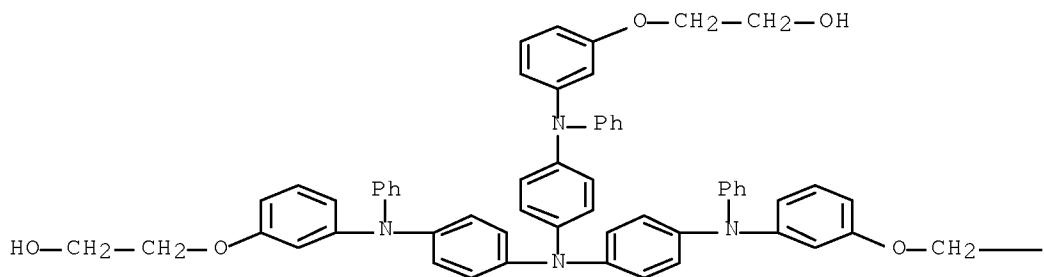
IT 195730-62-2P

(reaction with acryloyl chloride; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)

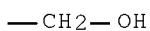
RN 195730-62-2 HCPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2',2''-[nitrilotris[4,1-phenylene(phenylimino)-3,1-phenyleneoxy]]tris- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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IC ICM G03C
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35, 72
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 (charge transport layers; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 195730-72-4P
 (crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 100308-69-8DP, reaction products with arylamines, oligomer 113703-67-6P 195730-31-5P 195730-60-0DP, reaction products with benzyl chloride and vinylbenzyl chloride 195730-66-6P 195730-71-3P
 (crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 100308-67-6P 159191-56-7DP, reaction products with arylamines 192134-45-8P 195730-34-8DP, reaction products with silyl-containing benzeneboronic acid 195730-42-8DP, reaction products with silyl-containing benzeneboronic acid 195730-58-6P 195730-60-0P
 (crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 195730-33-7P 195730-37-1P 195730-38-2P 195730-45-1P 195730-51-9P 195730-55-3P 195891-85-1P
 (film; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 195730-70-2P 195891-84-0P
 (preparation and polymerization; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 195730-32-6P 195730-36-0P 195730-44-0P 195730-49-5P 195730-53-1P 195730-64-4P
 (preparation and polymerization; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)
 IT 195730-35-9P 195730-43-9P 195730-62-2P
 (reaction with acryloyl chloride; crosslinkable or chain extendable polyarylpolyamines for solvent-resistant films for electroluminescent devices)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

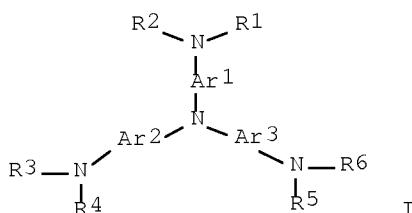
L21 ANSWER 23 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:480901 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:115061
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:22069a,22072a
 TITLE: Hole-transporting material and use thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Tamano, Michiko; Okutsu, Satoshi; Enokida, Toshio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 779765	A2	19970618	EP 1996-309019	19961211
			<--	
EP 779765	A3	19970730		
EP 779765	B1	20010801		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 09222741	A	19970826	JP 1996-306049	19961118
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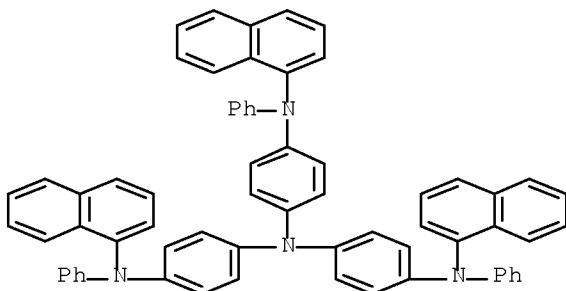
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1995-321345	A 19951211
		<--	
		JP 1996-306049	A 19961118
		<--	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:115061

ED Entered STN: 02 Aug 1997
GI

AB Hole-transporting materials comprise triaryl amines described by the general formula I (R1-6 = (un)substituted aryl groups; and Ar1-3 = (un)substituted arylene groups, with the restriction that ≥ 1 of R1-6 = comprises fused aromatic rings or is an aryl group having a cycloalkyl ring). Organic electroluminescent devices and electrophotog. photoreceptors employing the materials are also described.

IT 185690-39-5P
(aryl amine hole-transporting materials and apparatus using them)
RN 185690-39-5 HCPLUS
CN 1,4-Benzenediamine, N1-1-naphthalenyl-N4,N4-bis[4-(1-naphthalenylphenylamino)phenyl]-N1-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

IC ICM H05B033-12
ICS G03G005-06

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 74, 76
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 Electrophotographic photoconductors (photoreceptors)
 (aryl amine hole-transporting materials and apparatus using them)
 IT 185690-39-SP
 (aryl amine hole-transporting materials and apparatus using them)

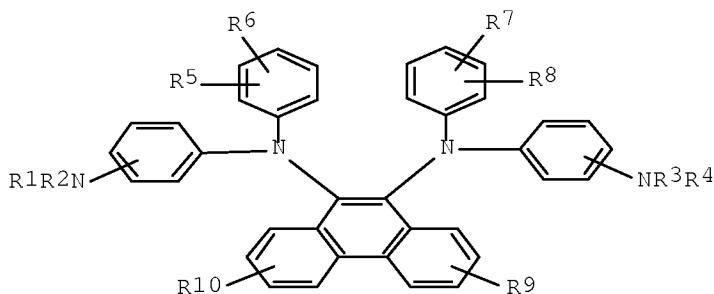
L21 ANSWER 24 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:197218 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:274120
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:50463a,50466a
 TITLE: Hole-transporting material and electroluminescent device and electrophotographic device using it
 INVENTOR(S): Tamano, Michiko; Onikubo, Shunichi; Kamimura, Toshifumi; Ogawa, Tadashi; Enokida, Toshio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Mfg Co, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08020771	A	19960123	JP 1994-157079 <--	19940708
JP 3463358	B2	20031105		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-157079 <--	19940708

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:274120

ED Entered STN: 06 Apr 1996

GI

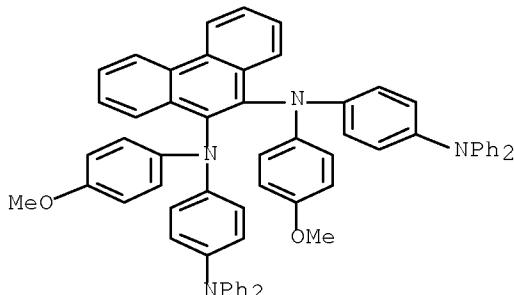


AB The hole-transporting material consists of a phenanthrene derivative I (R1-4 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, carbocyclic aromatic group; R5-8 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, carbocyclic aromatic group, heterocyclic group; R9-10 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy; R1-10 may be substituted).
 IT 175395-70-7P

(phenanthrene derivative hole-transporting material for electroluminescent device and electrophotog. device)

RN 175395-70-7 HCPLUS

CN 9,10-Phenanthrenediamine, N9,N10-bis[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N9,N10-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09K011-06

ICS G03G005-06; H05B033-00

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 25, 74

IT Electroluminescent devices

(phenanthrene derivative hole-transporting material for electroluminescent device and electrophotog. device)

IT Electrophotographic photoconductors and photoreceptors

(phenanthrene derivative hole-transporting material for electroluminescent device and electrophotog. photoreceptor)

IT 175395-70-7p

(phenanthrene derivative hole-transporting material for electroluminescent device and electrophotog. device)

L21 ANSWER 25 OF 25 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:177900 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:177900

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:31193a,31196a

TITLE: Novel amorphous molecular materials: the starburst molecule
1,3,5-tris[N-(4-diphenylaminophenyl)phenylamino]benzene

AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, Wataru; Noguchi, Kisaburo; Kuwabara, Yoshiyuki; Shiota, Yasuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Osaka Univ., Suita, 565, Japan

SOURCE: Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (1993), 5(7-8), 559-61

CODEN: ADVMEW; ISSN: 0935-9648

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

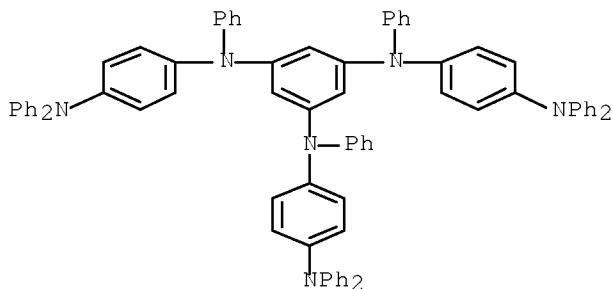
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 1994

AB The synthesis, morphol., and solid-state properties of the novel starburst mol. 1,3,5-tris[N-(4-diphenylaminophenyl)phenylamino]benzene (I) are described. UV-, phosphorescence, and fluorescence spectra of I are red-shifted relative to 1,3,5-tris[(4-diphenylaminophenyl)amino]benzene. The compound I readily forms a stable amorphous glass in relation to a glass-transition temperature of 108° when cooled from a melt. The ratio of

photocurrent to dark current of the amorphous I film (thickness 0.18 μm) was .apprx.200 at elec. field of 2 + 105 V-cm⁻¹ under exposure with 365 nm at 5.4 mW-cm⁻². The films of I function as a photoactive pn heterojunction-type photovoltaic devices, and a charge-transport material for electroluminescent devices.

IT 153521-90-5P
 (preparation and morphol. of photo- and electroactive amorphous material of)
 RN 153521-90-5 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,5-Benzenetriamine, N1,N3,N5-tris[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-N1,N3,N5-triphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 74-1 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 22, 73, 76
 ST trisdiphenylaminophenylphenylaminobenzene amorphous film
 photoconductor; photovoltaic device starburst mol;
 electroluminescent device starburst mol; starburst mol photoactive
 electroactive
 IT Electroluminescent devices
 (charge-transport materials for, amorphous
 tris(diphenylaminophenyl)phenylaminobenzene as)
 IT Photoconductivity and Photoconduction
 (of amorphous tris(diphenylaminophenyl)phenylaminobenzene)
 IT 153521-90-5P
 (preparation and morphol. of photo- and electroactive amorphous material of)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:31:49 ON 15 APR 2009)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:32:03 ON 15 APR 2009
L1      1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US20060241202/PN
          SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:32:14 ON 15 APR 2009
L2      6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (807374-46-5/BI OR 807374-47-6/BI OR
          807374-61-4/BI OR 807374-74-9/BI OR 807374-75-0/BI OR
          807374-98-7/BI)
L3      STR
L4      0 SEA SSS SAM L3
L5      STR L3
L6      5 SEA SSS SAM L5
L7      1148 SEA SSS FUL L3
L8      4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND L2
          SAV L7 TRU578/A

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:37:57 ON 15 APR 2009
L9      1604 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L10     1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L1
L11     191 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9(L)PREP/RL
          E ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICES/CT
L12     77652 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICES"+PFT,NT/CT
L13     109 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L12
          E CONDUCTING POLYMERS/CT
L14     21853 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "CONDUCTING POLYMERS"+PFT,NT/CT
L15     3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L14
L16     4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ?CONDUCT?(2A)POLYMER?
L17     21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ?CONDUCT?
L18     21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L19     41 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND PRP/RL
L20     53 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 OR L19
L21     25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (1840-2003)/PRY,AY,PY
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